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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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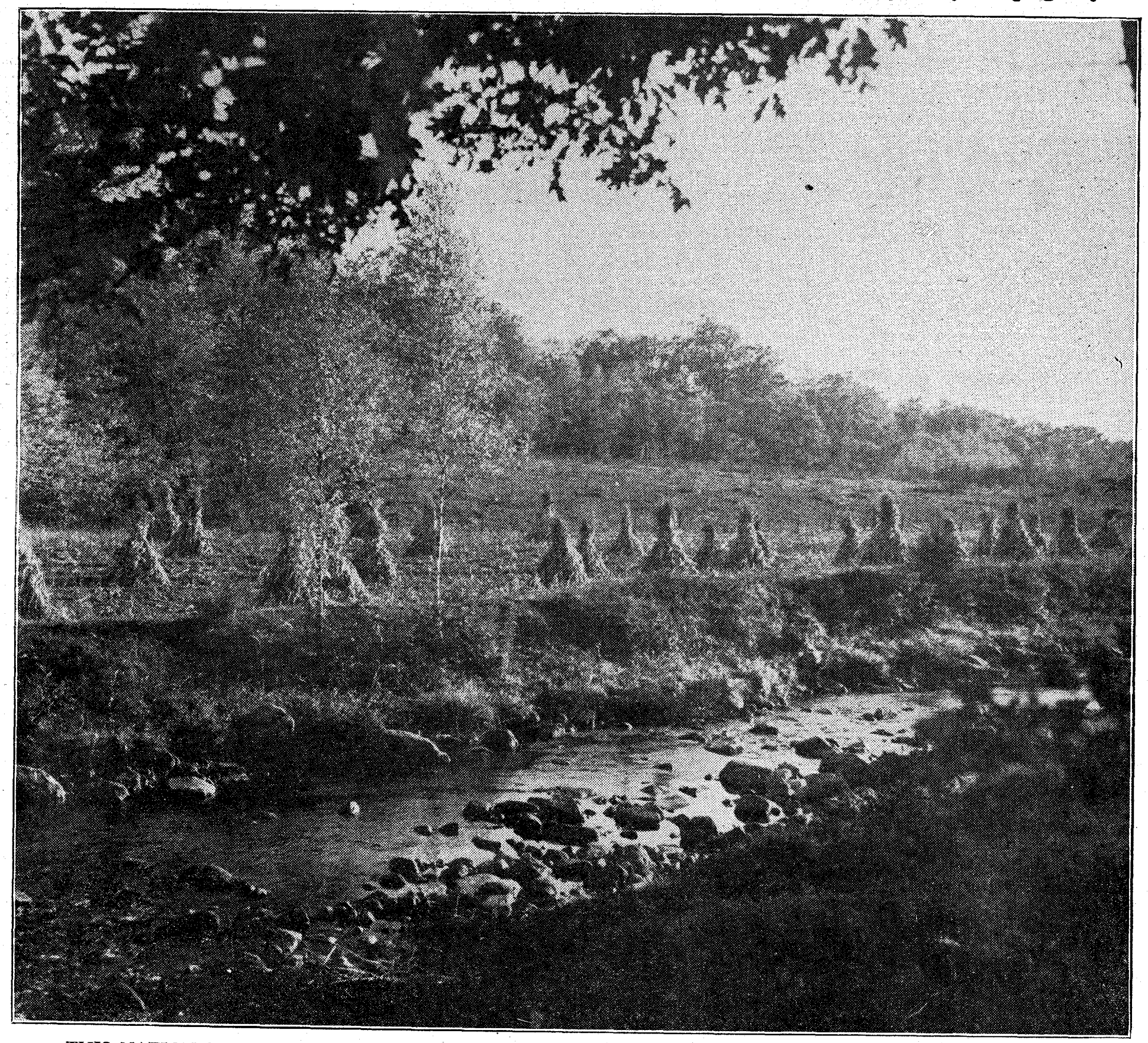
Volume II No. 19 | Royal Oak, Michigan | November 30, 1936

Vital Labor Issues At Stake in Indiana

(Story on page 3)



THIS NATION has just observed another Thanksgiving Day. Instituted by the Pilgrim Fathers in gratitude for a fruitful harvest, after a year of ardors endured, this account taking before the year-end has grown into annual custom. The autumn field here shown rests after its season of crop bearing. This year's cornfield is a scene of peace: another fall may find it a shell pocked No-Mans Land — a scene of strife and carnage; and the ice that forms at the fringes of the little stream will have a crimson tinge. The Autumn, surely, will return — the same field will be there: but the difference between peace or war will be in the hearts and minds of the men who use the field. *Photograph by H. Brown.*

Industry's Wealth in Hands of Few--Story on Page 13

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The People Speak . . . .

Cause Not Lost, Needs Its Leader

Dear Father Coughlin:

The announcement from you on Saturday, November 7, of your intent to discontinue the broadcasts, which have for so long electrified the nation and made for you millions of friends, came as a distinct shock to all into whose lives your teachings have come as a benediction, and to the masses of men, of whose very being you have come to be a part. All were stunned as by some nation-wide calamity, and many a tear of deepest sympathy was shed for you who so keenly felt the apostacy of those upon whom you relied for a well-earned endorsement of your magnificent crusade for social justice.

Your millions of followers now need you more than ever. They call for you and pray that you will soon resume your inspired leadership in a cause now only temporarily halted, but far from lost; a cause which you alone can revitalize and win.

Nurture it with your inspired power. Endow it with new life through the further administration of your personality. Revitalize it with your exalted wisdom and matchless logic. Bless it with all the ability that God gave to you as an organizer and leader of men. Do this and in the stature of a giant it will live to bless you its creator and preserver.

The National Union for Social Justice is not discredited and cannot be, in the hearts of those who love the right. You have not failed because you suffered one defeat wherein was much of victory. You are bigger and stronger than ever and are more mighty than any ruler, since you personify the teachings of Him whose teachings must prevail, because they are just.

Your friends, admirers and supporters are legion and they will yet prove true. They need and must have your matchless leadership; they call for your return and pray that you will keep the faith. That you will never desert them while there is yet an enemy within the temple.

Phoenix-like may you arise again from the ashes of defeat to lead the hosts in the Armageddon of social justice!

—W. P. Butler.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Exploited People Call for Tribune

Dear Father Coughlin:

Your announcement was a keen disappointment to me. As you know, I have several times during the past four months, and on certain occasions prior thereto, frankly criticized your political plans and suggested radical changes in procedure. However, I feel that your unhappy adventure into the active political arena should not dishearten or discourage you and that you should pursue your unique career as a radio teacher of social justice for the ninety and nine who so sorely need you. They will eventually discard the uninformed, misinformed or corrupt politicians whom they now follow, and a new type of political leaders and statesmen will arise to enact into statute law the remedies which you advocated.

No man or woman can truthfully challenge your own sincerity or the justice, the humanity and the necessity of the reforms you have proposed. It is your duty now to keep them before the people until they shall have been accepted by those whom we select as the personnel of our national and state government.

The capacity you have shown for teaching our workers, farmers, merchants, professional men, entrepreneurs, community and bankers and small industrialists how they are being exploited by the financiers, and how this exploitation is being permitted and abetted by corrupt and incompetent politicians remains unexposed by a subsidized press and a timorous pulpit.

I have the feeling that perhaps one of the reasons why you feel that you should abandon your role of tribune of the exploited is that in promoting their cause you may have put yourself to substantial financial loss. If such is the case, permit me to urge upon you that there are still millions of people who are willing to support you in the role of teacher and supply all the necessary funds for national broadcasting to permit you and those who may become associated with you to carry to success the adoption of a constitutional, scientific, honest system for creating and circulating money and credit. After all, this is the keystone of your 16 principles, and the installation of such a system in our country will cause or bring about speedily the adoption of the other parts of your economic program and as surely as the day follows night.

For the multitude of your fellow Americans who believe in you as a teacher (the greatest of all the professions—the one chosen by Christ Himself) I urge upon you to reconsider, and to continue as a **tribune of the American people at this time so fraught with grave possible dangers to their social and governmental well being.**

—James J. Irwin, president, League for Clean Politics in Massachusetts.

Everett, Mass.

Urges Priests Call for Return

To the Editor:

May I ask clericals, with all reverence and respect for your holy station in life, where do you stand today in the absence of Father Coughlin?

Have you heard that some priests and nuns in New York subways have been insulted, and even spit at, since November 3?

Fellow members of the National Union, there is forgiveness in the heart of our good leader. May I suggest your expression of sorrow for your mistake be given right now, a subscription of $2 for SOCIAL JUSTICE paper for one year, and then demand the Catholic clergy in your parish to request the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin to come back to the air, as our leader.

Let us concentrate on the energy of our leader for the past 10 years. God bless him to carry on!

Many thanks to the Rev. Arthur C. Slade of Baltimore, for his nice piece to this column of SOCIAL JUSTICE for November 9.

—James P. Flatley.

New York, N. Y.

Lay Voice Pleads For Brave Priests

To the Catholic Clergy:

I am writing this not with any malice and not meaning those who have done their duty in preaching social justice.

I am as good a Catholic and mother as most of you priests are priests, but what on earth keeps you from shouting from the housetops to demand from our public leaders a reign of social justice?

You men have studied for years before you took your vows to preach the gospel and tell the people the truth; can you not see the handwriting on the wall? Can you not profit by Spain's example? Of what and whom are you afraid? Do you not realize that if we ever do have religious persecution, the people will blame no one but yourselves?

Laymen expect so much from you, our pastors and priests. You have no jobs to lose, and no little children who cry for bread. You must have the courage to assist our present leader, Father Coughlin, who has taken abuse in place of help from you for justice sake.

The banker cannot take your place in the pulpit but the communist can. What good will it do to pray if we do not act when it is in our power to do so? One sermon to your people from the pulpit will do more good than 50 laymen preaching every night for a month on social justice.

—Mrs. Anna C. Heitzler.

Glendale, Mo.

Reader Suggests Gifts of Gratitude

I feel that we who have listened to Father Coughlin's broadcasts and enjoyed them so much should try and do something real nice for him, and show our appreciation for the noble work he has done. Sometime ago, in a letter to SOCIAL JUSTICE, someone mentioned a memorial. I feel that a contribution toward the erection of his new church would be very appropriate. Father Coughlin spoke some time ago about beautifying the spot where the Shrine of the Little Flower, that was so dear to his heart, was burned down. Why not help to make this possible? I am sure this would give him great pleasure, and besides, it would be where he could see it each day of the year. And, as he would stand and gaze over it, he could say, "My friends helped to do this." Has anyone else a better suggestion?

—A Loyal Friend.

Washington, Pa.

The Newspapers Say . . .

Progressive Miner Recalls Savonarola

"Almost two years ago, Gen. Hugh Johnson made a radio attack on Father Chas. E. Coughlin.

"Johnson made one very significant remark. It was: 'Father Coughlin, remember Savonarola!'

"No doubt, if the followers of and ardent and sincere believers in the teachings and ideals of Father Coughlin had been familiar with the history of Savonarola, they would have understood the implication—or perhaps threat—of Johnson, and the not understandable—to many—cloak of depreciation and suppression which is now being let down on the fighting radio priest would have failed in its purpose.

"Girolamo Savonarola was an Italian monk, who lived at the close of the 15th Century and was, similar to Father Coughlin, a fearless and honest crusader for social justice and against corruption. He, like Coughlin, attracted the multitudes to his ideals and became a threat to corruption and exploitation.

"Almost an identical device and program was used by the enemies of Savonarola and the common people to destroy the effects of his crusade for social justice as have been and are being used—so effectively—against Coughlin, with the result that in 1498 Savonarola was executed by the members of his church for heresy.

"History is repeating. Of course, Coughlin will not be murdered or kicked out of the church if he is acquiescent to the wishes of a great many supine leaders and members of his church who seem determined to play, again, into the hands of their mortal enemies.

"Coughlin may be suppressed. His character may be blackened. But his great work, ideals and teachings will live—be more alive—long after those weak-kneed and lethargic—or corrupt—leaders of his church who are attacking or condoning attacks on him, and officers and members of his organization for social justice, who are deserting him, justly have been forgotten."

N. Y. Herald-Tribune Says, "Au Revoir!"

"Every sound American who believes that the survival of democracy depends upon the freest possible discussion of all political issues will be much more inclined to regret than to rejoice in Father Coughlin's retirement from the air. He is a man endowed with a great deal more than "the gift of gab." He burns with the true prophetic fire. However much the well informed may have been irked that his eloquence was sometimes devoted to what they thought the misinformation of millions, no one who has ever heard his voice has ever doubted his sincerity or the righteous indignation which was behind every sentence that came from the Shrine of the Little Flower.

"It was always safe to assume that if his views on important public questions were wrong, he could do truth no better service in the long run than by dragging his emotional hunches on this and that out into the open and by demanding, with rare rhetorical power, the widest possible inspection of them.

"This kind of minority group activity "agin the government" is so infinitely preferable to back-stairs lobbying and conspiracy that we must always welcome and respect the most mistaken of it. Father Coughlin would as soon have made a personal bargain with Mephistopheles as have bought himself a place on the directorate of either major party by 'delivering' his following . . .

"He turns his back on the scene and says that he is done. We doubt it. In fact, we hope not. All of us must greatly prefer to have such resounding voices vociferously and indignantly wrong than to have any one of them silenced by the gloomy conviction that there are forces rampant in this land which the spirit of Nehemiah, Amos and Isaiah will 'buck' in vain."

Echo Regrets Coughlin Exit

"Father Coughlin has done glorious service for the Church, not only in America but the modern world, by his heroic venturing forth into the ways of the international banker, the industrialist, the politician in the face of a chorus from countless throats: 'A priest should attend to his business!'

"And we are saddened by this exit, because now American Catholics—at least those who have been interested—will return to their safe and pacific pamphlet promotion of the Papal Encyclicals, to innocuous annual convention resolutions, to a lachrymose though futile deploring of conditions in Spain and Mexico, for example, on the dangerous assumption that these things cannot happen in our midst, to a respectable bourgeoise in conformity with the 'Zeitgeist' in the culpably dangerous hope that we can convert Satan by flattery, and finally, to those attitudes, views and activities that will keep us safe, respected and occasionally fawned upon by those in power.

"We are saddened, too, by this silencing of Father Coughlin because henceforth we shall confine our expounding of social doctrine to wages and working conditions and severely refrain from mentioning money and modern credit, even though both common sense and our Holy Father demand otherwise. We shall go on assuming that the gold standard, credit creation by private individuals, and government financing through private agencies, as well as the misnamed Federal Reserve System are sancrosanct and above reform and reconditioning.

"We are saddened, moreover, because Father Coughlin represented the only vocal Catholic opposition to some facets of the New Deal that are leading this country of ours directly into the abyss of fascism."

Toledo Blade Hopes for Return

"Thousands learned with real regret that the Rev. Charles Coughlin had decided to discontinue his talks over the radio. While a great many, as did The Blade, disagreed with some of his theories of government, the fact remains that here was a man who, with tireless energy and with great eloquence, was engaged in a constant battle for a better standard of living for the rank and file of the people.

"Father Coughlin believed in, and fought for, better wages for the underpaid. Indeed in every aspect of human welfare he was the courageous champion of the common man. His monetary theories were such that millions who were attracted by his sincerity and his eloquence did not go all the way with him—they did not vote for the candidate whom he supported for the presidency. But these same people and many others have admired his sturdy struggle for better conditions in America for the average family.

"A man of the power and with the personality and with the following of Father Coughlin can do untold good by his preaching and his teaching. It is to be hoped that with perhaps calmness, with true religious spirit, the voice of this great speaker will be heard again in defense of the millions of our people who used to listen to him and continue to admire him."

Milwaukee Journal, "Wisconsin's Voice"

"During the earlier years of the depression, everyone was asking for a formula to cure the evil and prevent its recurring. They asked it of President Hoover. They sought it from business leadership. They listened to economists. Then came this man, speaking from a pulpit and on Sunday, but proposing action. He won a following, presumably of millions. He presently enlisted them behind broad principles. He called

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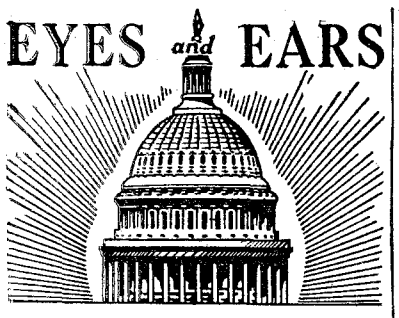
American Labor Watching Indiana

EYES and EARS



By MARK MEEHAM

MILLION of earnest (but unthinking) citizens, as regularly as election time comes around, are heard to complain, casually that they are at a loss how to vote intelligently.

There is no easy way, it is complained, to learn what a candidate really intends to do, once he is elected to office.

One can't be well enough acquainted with so many people, whom one has never met, to know whom to trust with the running of the most important business of all, the business of the nation.

These and like excuses on the part of the overwhelming majority of our country's electorate have led intelligent and public spirited men and women to the private (if not expressed) conclusion that American democracy has within itself the germs of its own destruction. That in the face of a crisis, severe enough to test it to the death, our democracy will die.

Such diagnosticians contend that a blind electorate — in this day when Communism on the one hand, and Fascism on the other, are contending for world supremacy—will inevitably and blindly vote Communism or Fascism in and vote Democracy out.

As a nation, they contend, we are a "push-over" for any and every form of revolution. Who the winner will be, in the race to take our liberties away from us, depends on which revolutionary party most cleverly beguiles the people and which has the most money to spend.

What else, ask these sober-faced people, is to decide the issue, when so many voters freely admit that they don't know for whom — or what — they are voting?

Whether or not this reasoning offends the intelligence of the people, it is too sound to be "sneezed at."

* * *

..Rather than take offense, the voter who admits his ignorance and bafflement when election is before him, should take this judgment of thinking people as a challenge to use the voter's franchise with the conscientiousness that should attach to his two or three most important and sacred duties.

Let the electorate, individually concentrate on knowing all about their present Congressmen. That is comparatively easy, because he votes publicly (or publicly dodges the vote) on all important bills that come before Congress. His record is available from several sources.

As a guide to judging the patriotism of your Congress-

(Continued on page 11)

Board Ruling Hits Company Union Council

In what is generally interpreted as a stunning blow at company unionism, the National Labor Relations Board at Washington has outlawed further operation of the "industrial council plan" at the Fort Wayne, Ind., plant of the International Harvester Company.

The federal board ordered that the council plan be dissolved on the grounds that, under it, employes have "only the shadow, not the substance of collective bargaining."

The ruling deals only with the Harvester plant in Indiana, but it was noted that the plan also exists in 14 other company branches in the United States and Canada.

Ruling Admits Benefits

Labor Board authorities reached their decision despite a finding that the company has conferred benefits on employes, including support of athletic associations, promotion of a credit union plan, adoption of vacation and pension plans and institution of plant safety measures.

"But most of these privileges are granted in the form of paternalism," the board said, "and are worked out entirely by the company, although credit for the improvements has facetiously been given by the management to the Harvester industrial plan and the works council to obtain employe support for the plan."

It was further held that the company, by its financial support of the plan, has extended its influence to a point of "domination of a supposedly independent worker organization."

Cite Company "Domination"

Acts of "domination" specified in the decision included the practice of informing new employes that the works council would represent them in bargaining with the management; and the complete financing of the plan, including payment of money to employe representatives, by company officials.

Since the establishment of the plan in 1927, the board said, the employe council has engaged in no "true collective bargaining with the company. Criticism also was directed at the non-provision in the plan for employe meetings, "where group opinions can find expressions."

Action against the Harvester firm was brought a year ago by the International Union of United Automobile Workers of America. At that time the union complained that it was represented by only 100 members of the 3,500 workers in the Fort Wayne plant.

Rexford Guy Tugwell Resigns

IN LAST week's issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE the story of Denmark was recounted. Denmark rose in half a century to a position of the highest agricultural status in the world, by virtue of a principle of political economy which placed all emphasis **on the ethical value of the independent family.**

The real work was done through the voluntary associations of the farmers. The farmers worked. Then they interchanged their thoughts on their work and decided how government could help. It could help with loans. It could absorb interest. It could provide educational facilities of a technical nature. It could outline administration fields and experimental fields. It could maintain laboratories. It could send out counselors on problems that were bothering the farmer, and not the government.

There is no regimentation in this process. There is no bureaucracy. There is voluntary association.

The mass mind will contribute some silly ideas but the sum total of the thoughts of all the workers is worth more than what the most brilliant scientists can contribute.

Tugwell resigns in America. Prof. Tugwell symbolized regimentation, scientifically planned economy, bureaucracy in government.

Denmark never had a Tugwell and Denmark rose to the highest pinnacle in agriculture as practiced among the nations.

"Objectives Accomplished," O'Donnell Drops Law Suit

Dispatches out of Cleveland, Ohio, carried by the major news services last week, announce that one "John H. O'Donnell of Pittsburgh, Pa." has dropped suits filed against Father Coughlin and the board of trustees of the National Union for Social Justice.

O'Donnell's suit, according to newspaper accounts, (since no other version of it ever came officially to the attention of SOCIAL JUSTICE), called for the removal of Father Coughlin as president; of the national board of trustees, for permitting certain rights to be taken away from them; and for an accounting of what the suit called "a million dollar trust fund," to which — O'Donnell took oath—he was a contributor.

The United Press story from Cleveland read:

> **"O'Donnell said he felt 'the objective of the lawsuit' had been accomplished and that 'neither I nor my attorney have any desire to play the role of a persecutor.'"**

This cryptic quotation left SOCIAL JUSTICE more mystified than it was by the former newspaper stories.

Since no action had been pressed by the plaintiff, and none of the things sued for had been brought about, it was rather puzzling what **"objective"** of the lawsuit had been accomplished. Also, the dispatch was oddly worded to include the lawyer along with O'Donnell. The latter stating that his attorney had **"no desire to be a persecutor."** Why should he?

The Associated Press news story, also from Cleveland, gave a somewhat fuller explanation. This news service quotes B. F. Sacharaw, counsel for O'Donnell, as saying:

> **"The objective of dissolving the organization has been attained!"**

SOCIAL JUSTICE, commenting upon the reported lawsuit some weeks ago, ventured the opinion that the court procedure was a "smear" action intended to blacken the name of Father Coughlin and bring the National Union into a disrepute during a crucial period of the recent campaign. The prediction was freely ventured by several commentators that "the suit would never come to trial."

The lawyer's frank admission that the purpose was **"dissolving the National Union"** supports those observations.

O'Donnell is identified as **"the man who voted 'No' at the Cleveland convention."** Delegates attending the convention were roused to resentment, not because of one delegate's honest dissent; but because information, furnished by members of O'Donnell's own delegation, convinced the convention that his action was not in good faith, but in the service of some undisclosed "employer."

So Mr. O'Donnell, his objectives accomplished, has withdrawn his suit against Father Coughlin.

Don't Fall for This!

The following telegram was received at the editorial offices of SOCIAL JUSTICE on November 19th:

> **"Men soliciting advertising space in Youngstown for Pittsburgh edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE Christmas issue. Are they authorized?"**

This office wired in reply that plans for the Christmas edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE are not even under way. Solicitation of advertising for this newspaper at any time is a rank fake. SOCIAL JUSTICE does not carry advertising. Persons approached in any such solicitation should call their nearest police station and jail the imposter.

Closed Shop Is Issue in Bendix Plant

By the Labor Editor

The right of workingmen to organize in labor unions; their right to be represented in collective bargaining by men of their own choosing; and the old but ever pertinent question of the "closed shop" all are at issue in "lock-out" at the plant of the Bendix company in South Bend, Indiana.

On Wednesday, November 17, approximately 4,000 employes were told to turn in their tools and sent home, after a so-called "sit-down" strike had been initiated to test the union issue.

Vincent Bendix, president of the Bendix Products Corporation, attributed the shutdown to "activities of a number of agitators who are continually causing trouble at the plant." Mr. Bendix charged these agitators have no grievance and their only request is that the plant dismiss non-union workers and make the factory a closed shop.

Closed Shop Issue

Adamant on the open shop policy, Mr. Bendix added, according to the Associated Press, that the concern would never agree to a closed shop. "This," he said, "is contrary to law, as every citizen has a right to work whether he belong to a union or not."

Bendix plant employes belong to two organizations—the "Bendix Employes' Association" and "Federal Labor Union No. 18,347," of the United Automobile Workers of America. The United Auto Workers is affiliated with John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, now a hot spot of contention in the ranks of American Labor.

Several months ago the National Labor Board ordered an election at the Bendix plant to determine which organization employes desired to have as their collective bargaining representative. The company obtained an injuunction to prevent this election. The National Labor Relations Board appealed from the injunction, and this appeal is scheduled for hearing before the Federal Court of Appeals in Chicago, December 10.

Social Justice Needed

The principles of social justice could be applied to the South Bend labor impasse, with advantage to all parties. Social justice teaches that the laboring man should be organized in unions.

That he has the right to bargain collectively through representatives of his own choosing.

That these representatives, meeting with the representatives of industry, can work out in justice and charity a solution of any difficulties which may come between capital and labor.

That if the contending parties cannot come to an agreement public authorities must intervene.

This intervention of public authority is equally for the purpose of preventing strikes by the employes and lockouts on the part of the employers.

The Bendix strike is important. It follows a wide transportation strike at the Pacific and eastern ports. It attacks in particular the production of motor cars, for Bendix furnishes essential parts to practically every motor car manufacturer.

Special tribunals have been created to hear, try and determine these labor cases and these tribunals must be resorted to in place of the

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

The Urge to War

COMMUNISM is opportunism gone mad.

Today it preaches, throughout the world, the doctrines of pacifism and identifies Fascism with the basic causes of war.

Do Communists really hate war? The answer is evident. They not only do not hate war; they deliberately and publicly plan to subdue and convert the world by fomenting civil war in every country where they can get a foothold.

It is a matter of uncontrovertable public record that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was founded on treason and bloodshed.

The rise of Communism in Russia would have been impossible had not the advance agents of the Bolsheviki infiltrated the military forces of the czar with trained fomenters and revolutionists. These were successful in completely breaking down the morale of the Russian army at a crucial point of the World War.

There is, of course, the type of mind which will not only condone this sort of boring in but will call it virtuous.

But can any man or woman who calls himself an American go the limit and approve the subsequent laying open of the Russian nation to invasion, to pillage, to the murder of fellow citizens, and to possible permanent occupation by a foreign power?

To get the true answer, apply the same conditions to the United States today or tomorrow. Can you approve those who connive at or those who co-operate in such subversive treachery, once you have applied it to the country you love?

Well, what the Bolsheviks did to Russia, they plan to do to this country—the proceedings of the Third Internationale give documentary proof of it.

That is why, in addition to the Communist publications for general consumption, there are three Soviet publications, permitted to be published in this country, printed expressly for the rank and file of our military and naval forces and for the craftsmen and laborers in our shipyards.

* * *

The most powerful urge to war in the world today is the undercover policies of the International Communist party and its omnipresent propaganda behind which those policies are operating.

Communism preaches pacifism because pacifism breaks down national defense and lays a country wide open to aggression from without and from within.

The world's foremost urge to war is diligently at work in our country today.

The Rise of Fascism

Fascism and its methods are as foreign to our traditions and our aspirations as is Communism.

If we want to defend ourselves and our children against them, however, we must understand one as well as the other.

What gave rise to Fascism and what is its world plans?

Fascism to the mind of the trained Communist, is anything that is anti-Communist. In that sense, to the commissars of Moscow, our American democracy is "Fascism."

We are not discussing Fascism in that erroneous sense. We are considering it as the system of the totalitarian state, with a strong leader dictatorially organizing all the resources, energies, and citizens of the state, with a dominantly nationalistic inspiration.

What, when all the stage-setting has been moved back, is this true Fascism?

It is primarily a defense against Communism.

Communism, once it had entrenched itself in Russia, looked out upon the world and saw the world's peoples prostrate amid the sufferings and the privations that are the aftermath of war.

Communism, following the Marxian ideal of world revolution, decided that its hour was at hand. Russia sent its emissaries into the war-torn, debt discouraged nations of Europe. They harangued the hungry and destitute masses. They planted the seeds of revolution.

In every European nation strong men rose against the threat of Russia as patriots rising to a challenge. These leaders, whether rightly or wrongly, appealed to the racial and national pride of their countrymen. They fought their fight along the battle-front of nationalism against Communist internationalism.

* * *

Probably because in Italy and Germany racial ties are strong, nationalism gained its most complete victories. The people rallied to dictatorship from within as a defense against alien dictatorship. After all dictatorship was little different from their traditional monarchies. The people, discouraged with unfamiliar democracy, reverted to autocracy in a new form.

We know that brutal methods were used to entrench Fascism, but they were merely schoolmaster's discipline compared to the mass murders of hundreds of thousands by which Sovietism sold itself to the Russian people.

Entirely apart from such considerations, however, and many others than can be discussed, the outstanding fact remains that Fascism was and is Europe's answer to the Russian Communist threat of world revolution and is the bulwark against its long active agencies of destruction.

The paramount urge to war is not Fascism but Communism which engendered Fascism.

And for America?

We, of America need but look around us to realize that the world's strongest urge to war is moving in our midst.

Communism and Fascism, it is true, are foreign to our traditions, repulsive to our innate love of liberty.

But liberty can be abused, and those who suffer under a nominally free government are easily tempted to trade their liberties for whatever gives promise of comfort and security.

It is ours to determine that as Americans we can and shall have both—liberty with security.

If there is to be a "popular front," it will not be the opportunist popular front of Communism which would join the masses, to lead their ranks in revolution. It will be a popular front against all enemies of democracy, which finds its last refuge on our continent.

Fr. Coughlin a Demagogue?

How often have we heard this epithet hurled at the man who more than anyone is courageously and against great odds championing the cause of the common people—the poor and down-trodden, the farmer and the laborer; the small businessman and manufacturer?

A theusand and a million times it has found itself printed in the papers or fallen from the lips of speakers in private conversation. Why?

A demagogue—because he dares to tell the unvarnished truth to all in both high and low places, without fear of successful objective contradiction.

A demagogue — because he preaches justice and charity as the two basic principles of a Christian, democratic and American civilization; preaches the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, as principles to be not only ostentatiously paraded, but to be put into actual practice in the social, industrial, economic, financial and political relations.

A demagogue—because he protects and defends the rights of the poor, the laborer and the farmer who have too long been the victims of injustice and exploitation at the hands of money manipulators and their servants until poverty, hunger, despair, misery and foreclosure have become their common lot.

A demagogue—because he dares actually to organize the helpless masses for the defense of their rights by honest, peaceful and constitutional means against the powerful highly organized plutocracy that is strangling industry and bleeding the people, forcing them into the arms of a dictatorship or of communism.

A demagogue—because he happens to be sympathetic enough to take up the cause of the people and defend it intelligently; obedient enough to put into practice the recommendation of Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI that "every minister of holy religion must bring to the struggle the full energy of his mind and all his power of endurance."

A demagogue — and this is the most important reason—because he dares to unmask the crime of the centuries, the illicit, dishonest, unethical, criminal (though legalized) usury and exploitation, the bond-racket and money racket of the international bankers, by which they like vultures prey upon humanity and our beloved country and people, by which they like Shylocks demand the pound of flesh from poverty-stricken humans. Because, with patriotic love in his heart for his country and his countrymen, with holy indignation at the injustices perpetrated upon his brethren in Christ, he takes the scourge of truth into his hand and intends to drive the money-changers and their servants from the temple of our beloved America.

Ah! There is the real reason behind the campaign of slander and villification so lavishly heaped upon this lowly parish priest from the Nazareth of Royal Oak, upon this most sincere, most informed, most honest, most loyal and most patriotic citizen America has today.

Would to God that "we had more such demagogues" to put their energies into this fight for social justice and common welfare.

—FRA X, O.F.M.

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Youth Must Halt Nation's Retreat

Our Fathers Made America; Their Sons Must Save It

The young man today trembles for the future of his country.

I ask myself, when I die, will I leave my country a richer or a poorer country? When my work is done will my country still be the greatest nation on earth? Does the glory of America lie in the future, or is it in the past? Can it be that the greatest Americans have already lived and died? Have we seen our Golden Age?

I am one of those young men who look to tomorrow with anxiety. For I know the future of my country is my future. If my country fails, I cannot succeed. If I lack faith in the future of my country, I cannot have faith in myself.

We young men live for the future. Our concern is not the present. What we are going to do interests us. If the country is well off today, we can be proud not of ourselves, but of our fathers. We want to know what we are to do when it comes our turn.

Young Generation Is Well Equipped

We cannot say we are not prepared. No generation in the history of the world has been so well trained and instructed, so well groomed and so pampered. Our fathers built schools and libraries and laboratories so that we could read more books, and spend more years acquiring knowledge than they.

Every tool is placed in our hands. The doors of every engineering school stand open to every would be engineer. The doors of every hospital, to every would be doctor.

At every turn the young man finds an educator ready and willing to teach him. A farmer can go to school on his farm. The factory worker can go to school in his factory. If you work in the day time you can go to school at night. If you don't go to the university, through the mail the university will come to you.

We thank our fathers for this education. We are grateful to them because we have bright shiny tools in our tool kits. We are grateful because we are experts with these tools.

Our skill should make our work twice as good and twice as easy. And with these tools in hand our responsibility becomes twice as great.

Accepts Challenge Of the Opportunity

To you fathers of young men, we say: Be assured that your sons feel the weight of that responsibility. We know that we must do twice as well. We know that great things are expected of us. The education you have given us is a challenge. You have put us on our mettle. And we willingly take up that challenge. We expect more of ourselves than you ever expected of us.

I stand on the threshold ready to begin — prepared, educated, ambitious, willing. Knowing that I shall not be the gainer, unless in some way, however small, America has been the gainer.

If these were revolutionary days, we young men would be at Lexington and Concord to fire the shot heard 'round the world. Young men like us dumped the British tea into Boston Harbor, defended Bunker Hill, lived through the winter at Valley Forge. Those young men were fighting for the future of their country.

Young men fought with with Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston to tame the wilderness and push back the frontiers of America.

The pioneers who crossed the deserts in prairie schooners, fought heat and cold, hunger and thirst to make an empire of the west, were fighting for the future of their country.

Young Men Fought with Grant

I would like to have been with General Grant's army the night after his defeat in the first Battle of the Wilderness. I would have seen him sitting on his horse at the fork of the road. Down one road he could have escaped to Washington and safety. The other road led back to the battlefield where General Lee's victorious forces occupied the field. I would have seen General Grant raise his arm and point down the road to the second Battle of the Wilderness! I would have heard that tired young army cheer their leader and seen them swing down the road to victory. These young men were fighting for the future of their country.

Only a short 50 years ago I could have sat in the office of John D. Rockefeller and watched him plan for an empire in oil. Watched him as he started to create that ordered system, which has made American industry the envy of the world.

Henry Ford, when he was my age, was tinkering in his shop in Dearborn, dreaming that every family in his country might ride in greater luxury than any king in history.

These men were building for the future of their country.

But, my friends, we today are not called upon to fight the tyranny of George III. There is no wilderness, there is no west, the frontiers are gone.

U. S. a Nation Of Aging Men

We young men in 1936 shall never fight in a war of independence. We shall never join in a conquest of new lands. We may never fight to save the Union of these United States. It is too late even to be among those who made America rich in material things. Young men cannot engage in building up an industrial empire which has already been built.

You, our fathers, are the last generation of a great era, an era of fighting, pioneering, expanding. We know the days of fighting are over. No frontiers lure us to adventure. America has stopped expanding.

I see the wheels of our factories turning imperceptibly slower and slower. I see the farmer plowing fewer furrows, sowing fewer seeds.

I hear my country sounding a general retreat. We are not making new things. We are afraid we shall lose the things we have. Our people are filled with fear. We are frightened by 10-million men out of work. We are frightened by what will happen to us when we grow old. We are buying insurance for the future with what we have today.

I see a vicious circle contracting about us and narrowing our future. I see fewer people buying fewer things, fewer factory hands working in factories, fewer farmers tilling the soil; and then, still fewer people buying still fewer things.

And, my friends, there will be fewer people in the country. The population of the United States is on the decline. The number of old men is increasing, but the number of young men is decreasing. According to the inexorable law of demography, the science of birth and death, the number of young men in the country will inevitably be fewer and fewer. Next year there will be fewer mothers than last year. Next year there will be fewer babies than last year.

New Era One Of Contraction

You, our fathers, are the last generation of an expanding era, an era of more and more people, more and more goods, more and more factories. We, your sons, are the first generation of a contracting era, an era of less and less people, less and less goods, fewer factories, and fewer farms.

We are busy now. "Prosperity is upon us." But we are busy as if preparing for a siege. We are rationing our supplies. We are not growing more food, we are afraid we will have too much food. We are planning so that there will be less food. We are not building new skyscrapers. We are afraid we cannot rent the buildings we have now. We build millions of automobiles; but not for new owners. We streamline our trains, but they run on the same tracks as before.

We are protecting our gains as if the days of plenty were over.

Yes in many things we are hard at work. We build bridges, dig tunnels, repair roads and rake leaves. We do not welcome new workers. We have to struggle to keep the workers we have busy. We have closed our doors to the workers from Europe, whose labor we were so willing to employ when we were building up America. Today we are afraid because we have too many workers. For the millions who once built new factories, new railroads, new cities, we invent work.

Youth Must Resist Retreat

Young men today are not fighting to conquer the wilderness. We must fight the slow decay of a civilization. **We must fight to go forward in an era of retreat.** We must fight to build in an era of stagnation.

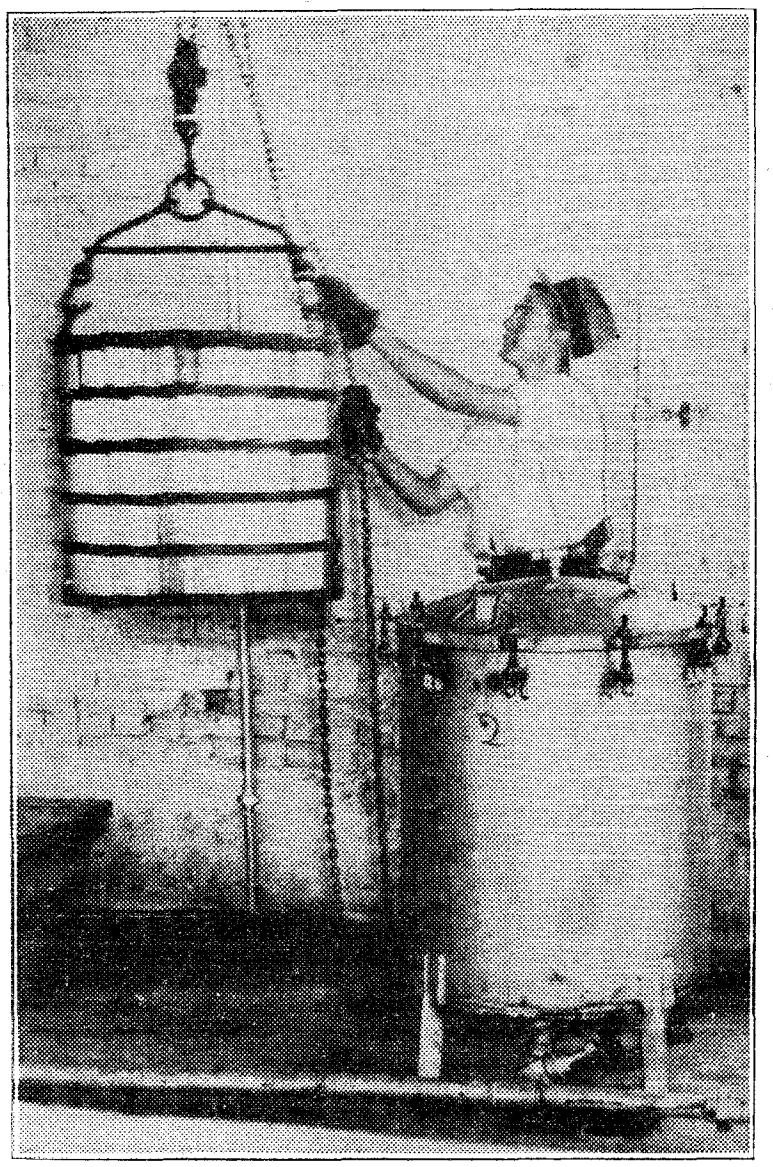
We must be ambitious at a time when people are content with what they have.

America grew great because our fathers were great men.

We inherit a great America built by the ambition, courage and adventure of our fathers. Are we satisfied to rest on their glories?

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents another in a series of radio broadcasts on "Youth and the Nation," sponsored by Philip Johnson and Alan Blackburn, over station WSPD, Toledo, Ohio, at 1 p. m. every Sunday. The accompanying article is Mr. Blackburn's broadcast of November 15.

Mormons All Off Dole



—Wide World Photo.

With the spirit of their pioneering ancestors, who carved a garden spot out of a desert wilderness, the Latter Day Saints of Salt Lake City, Utah, more popularly known as the Mormons, have recently completed a drive to take all needy members of that faith "off the dole." Under their plan, none of the 80,000 indigent members of the Mormon church are to be dependent upon government relief. Co-operative effort will teach the poor to help themselves through canning, sewing, gardening and industrial enterprises. Shown here is a model steam pressure cooker in the Cottonwood canning plant, one of the auxiliaries in the sect's rehabilitation drive.

Oregon Keeps College ROTC

The bubbling question of compulsory military training for college students was brought seethingly to a boil by a disturbed group of Oregonians the week before the international anniversary of Armistice. Now effective in 45 of the states—excepting only Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin—compulsory military training has been the source of bitter fomentation on college campuses for the last 16 years.

"At no battleground," says the Literary Digest in reporting the controversy, "have abolitionists presented a more united front than in Oregon.

"For half a decade, churches, the liberal press, labor-unions, students and organizations have mustered their political, rhetorical and oratorical forces in an effort to end drilling and military lectures on the grounds that they are equivalent to peace-time discriminatory conscription.

Oregon Vote is 7-4

The issue was brought to a state referendum ballot on election day and a ratio vote of 7 to 4 determined that Oregon would retain its compulsory training.

The primary cause of college military training is the Morrill Act of Congress (1862) which endowed a college with federal land and required it in return to offer a course in military training. In 1920 the National Defense Act reorganized the students' corps into an auxiliary of the United States army, as the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Commander Harvey Swam of the Oregon American Legion argued that the object of "doing away with military training in colleges is to weaken the defense of the United States government, so that in a few years a bunch of Communists may take it over."

Quibble at Compulsion

Charles Paddock, a student of the Oregon university and chairman of the Committee for Peace and Freedom, in opposing the compulsion, argued that the National Defense Act does not make military training compulsory at any of the institutions which receive the benefits authorized by the Act. His group objects, they say, not to the training, but to the rule which makes it compulsory upon all, without any choice.

Of 228 ROTC units today, only 73 are voluntary; 37 are in primarily military training schools, and 118 are in civil schools and colleges where military training is compulsory. At the end of four years' training the cadet is given a reserve officer's commission.

The cost of training an officer is estimated at $739 in compulsory units, and only $305 in voluntary units, efficiency of cadets being allegedly much greater in the voluntary units.

Youths Broadcast Social Justice Talks

A new group to rally to the cause of the promotion of social justice, is found in Detroit each Saturday afternoon, broadcasting its open forum discussions which treat matters of current interest.

Kappa Gamma sorority, has organized its own program which is heard over radio station WMBC at 3:45 p. m. each Saturday.

The present series of discussions is concerned with the subject of "money." Students taking part in the Kappa Gamma Forum include Tom and Al Kent, Joseph Friedel, and the Misses Helen Kean and Mary Shutz.

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Peru Assures A President By Resolution

LIMA, Peru.—Dr. Oscar R. Benavides, president of Peru, whose term was to expire December 8th, has been declared president for three more years, by a resolution at a special session of Congress, to forestall the election of one Dr. Eguiguren, the candidate supported by the outlawed Communistic Aprista party.

Peru with its some 400,000 square miles and a little over 6-million population has had a stormy history. Located on the west coast of South America and bounded by Ecuador and Columbia on the north, Brazil and Bolivia on the east and Chili on the south, it has ever had to fight internal dissension under the rule of revolutionary, dictatorial or constitutional monarchs.

The modernization of Peru began with the inauguration of August B. Leguia at the beginning of the 20th century. His successor was G. Billinghurst, whose administration was noted for its constructive measures to improve the abject condition of the Indians. He was forced to resign, and in 1915 Jose Pardo, who had served as president from 1904 to 1908, was re-elected. Leguia again became president in 1919, but was forced to resign in 1930. General Luis M. Sanchez Cerro assumed control of the country until March 1, 1931, when he, too, was forced to resign and was finally eliminated by the assassins hand. Next came General Benavides, who has proven himself a leader of men as well as a statesman.

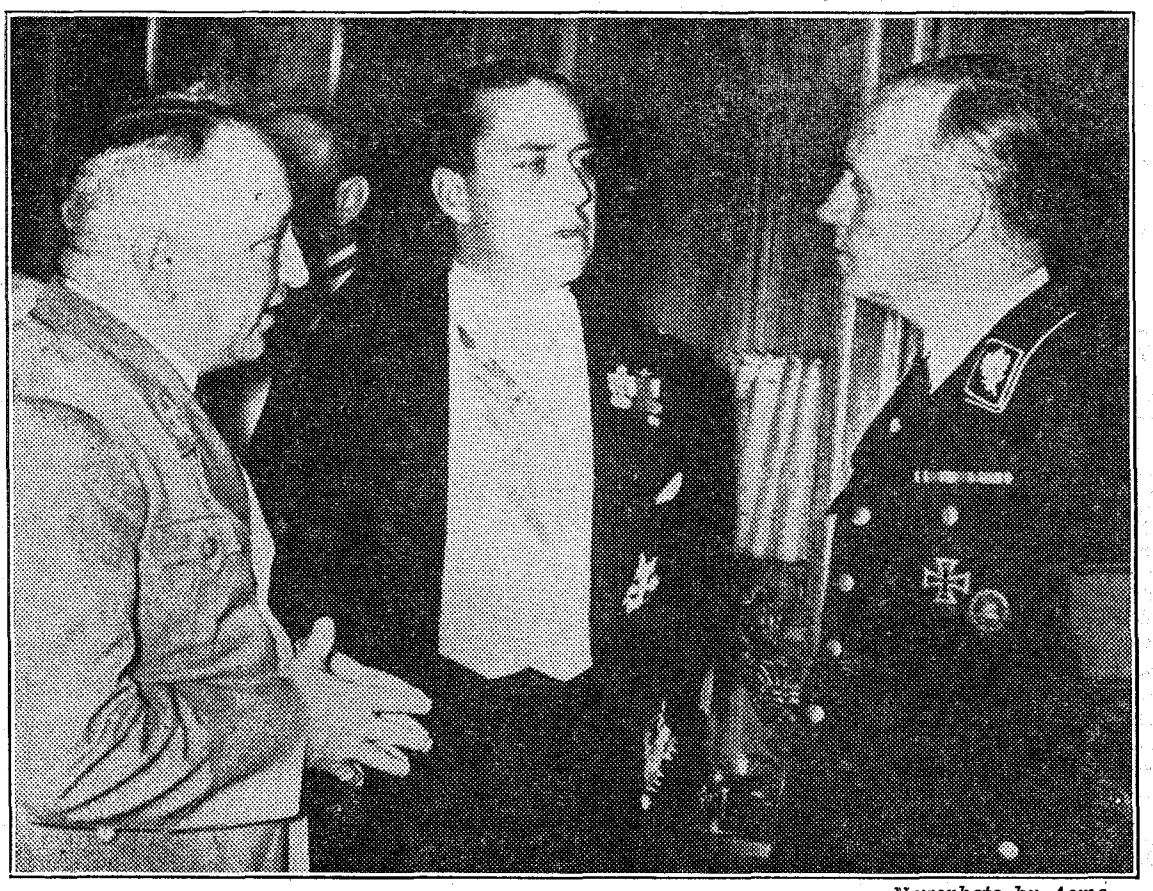
The last election was unusual in several respects. First, Dr. Jorge Prado, the present Peruvian ambassador to Rio de Janeiro, was acclaimed the only nominee of the nine political parties involved in the election and it appeared that his election was assured. However, the outlawed Communistic Aprista party, which was under suppression by the government, lifted up its red head with surprising strength, so much so that the early indications revealed that Dr. Luis Antonio Eguiguren might be elected president.

Thus a highly embarrassing situation was created. As a consequence, at an extraordinary session of Congress called when the election results became known, the polling was nullified and a law was passed extending the present term of President Benavides. Although he may call a general election "when convenient."

In view of the fact that the congress will not exist during this three-year extension period of the administration, the president becomes a virtual dictator. Congress passed a resolution stating that "President Benavides had ruled constitutionally and lawfully, thus contributing largely to the country's progress for which he merits the respect and appreciation of his countrymen."

Despite the wide power now held by Dr. Benavides, it is highly probable that the opposition will force an election run-off at an early date. In that event, it is highly probable that Dr. Prado, whose nomination was celebrated with parading thousands in the plazas of Lima, will be the worthy successor.

Italians and Germans Confer



Newsphoto by Acme.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's strongest ranking diplomat in the European picture just now, is shown in social converse with the German "big shots" in diplomacy. Robert Ley, Reich organization chief (left) and Joachim Von Ribbentrop (right), new German ambassador to England, are photographed here at a reception in honor of Count Ciano, recently held at the Italian embassy in Berlin.

Il Duce Eager For Peace Above Everything Else

The recent visit of Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, to Berlin has again set the foreign observers to work trying to interpret his mission.

One thing is obvious. Premier Mussolini cannot accurately be accused of fostering either an anti-German or pro-German policy. He is bent unswervingly on an "Italian policy" in the truest sense of the word. While it is true that Mussolini's whole foreign policy during the past decade has been based on his Four-Power Pact which he launched in 1933 to include England, France, Germany and Italy, he now perceives the weight of both Russia and Poland to guarantee peace.

Peace is now his primary object since his conquest of Ethiopia. His is a vast territory, larger than all of Italy, which must be converted and reconstructed. This will take all the energies and resources of Il Duce and another war would seriously impede this project and possibly risk his losing it. Therefore, he is determined to set up a series of balancing political and military blocs in Europe.

It would, viewed by and large, constitute the only lasting guarantee of peace in Europe. The Duce is aware of the futility of fine resolutions, propaganda and the lesser instrumentalities. It is necessary to reach a concrete understanding between the major powers which possess large enough armies to constitute a real menace to the peace of Europe.

Therefore, the super-diplomat, Ciano, is dispatched to Hitler to cement an alliance, the groundwork of which was laid in the political understanding regarding Austria in 1934 and 1935. Mussolini has fulfilled his ambition for a colonial empire in Ethiopia. Now he is determined for peace at well-nigh any price.

THE NEWS IN THE WEEK

Irish Constitution

DUBLIN, Ireland. — The fact that Eamon de Valera, president of the Irish Free State Executive Council, is one of the most level-headed leaders in Europe today was again demonstrated with his sane statement recently delivered before the general congress of the Fianna Fail.

The address was reassuring in that it reflects the president's decision for at least postponement of any break with Great Britain. His declaration that "Unilateral action on our part is not going to end partition or get the British out of our ports and we must recognize that position. We will do everything in our power to solve these problems as time goes on, but I won't be forced by anyone to take up a position which I cannot hold."

The constitutional bill which he proposes to introduce into the Dail, (the Irish parliament), is noteworthy in that it stresses the necessity of straightening out the internal affairs of Ireland first, leaving the ticklish question of relationships with Britain to be ironed out at some subsequent date. It is logical to see that he believes a compact, economic unit will be in a much better position to negotiate with Britain than a dependent and disorganized Ireland. Yet, he did not hesitate to state that the constitution he proposes will be one "which the Irish people would themselves choose freely if Britain were a million miles away.

Those close to President de Valera believe that he hopes to have the constitution passed in the Dail by Christmas so that it might be submitted to the Irish people early in 1937. Two readings of the constitution are required before it will be submitted to the various committees. The first reading is with the introduction of the bill containing the document. The second reading is expected toward the end of November. However, it is in the committee hearings that the bill will be most bitterly fought and it is here likewise that it will probably be delayed, if at all. The nature of the document will, of course, have some bearing on the length of time that it will require.

Considering the grave questions to be ironed out, including the relationship of the Irish Free State to the British Commonwealth, the status of the Crown, the contentious office of the Governor-General, the possibility of a new lower branch of the Dail (which was only dissolved early this year), it is not unlikely that debate may extend into the New Year.

The opposition is led by William T. Consgrave of the Fine Gael party. He has been in disagreement with de Valera over many points of government and this will probably be no exception.

One of the factions with which de Valera will have his hands full with is the Sinn Fein party, of which Miss Mary MacSwiney is the chief spokeswoman. She has expressly declared that she and her party will oppose any constitution that does not provide for complete separation from England and the British Empire.

Again President de Valera will have his qualities of statesmanship severely tested in effecting acceptance of his constitutional bill, but there is every reason to believe that he will bring it to a successful conclusion.

Skirmishes Hint Japanese Advance

SHANGHAI, China.—The long anticipated attempt of Japan to begin invasion of Suiyuan in the eastern province border of China has been realized. Skirmishes and attacks recently indicate that Japan covets this territory for the creating of a special area in North China. Nevertheless, China steadfastly refuses to accede to Japan's demand of "co-operation" against alleged communist activity.

Meanwhile, the diplomats of Tokio and Nanking remain virtually deadlocked. China is represented by Kao Chung Wu, while Japan speaks through Consul General Yakichiro Suma. To complicate matters further, it seems that every time the Japanese officials make public a statement, General Chiang Kai Shek makes an announcement which practically nullifies it. This, of course, makes a settlement seem remote. Added to this fire is the continuance of Chinese acts of anti-Japanese terrorism.

It seems unlikely that China can continue indefinitely in her present course of watching and waiting. China's public opinion has been aroused by the jingo element. Yet China's diplomats demand equality in conducting negotiations with Japan as well as recognition of her counter-claims. Thus far, Japan through Ambassador Kawagoe has refused. The see-saw struggle continues, and it reminds one of a smouldering volcano, ever smoking waiting for a slight tremor to set it belching forth the fires of war.

Just a Film Battle

PRAGUE, Czecho Slovakia. — Recent stories about Russia's "use of Czech military posts and airports" seem to have been entirely unfounded. An accredited "use of Czech military posts and airports" seem to have been endispatch indicates that a motion picture was being filmed in the Riesengebirge mountain range by Czech film actors in uniform. This territory is similar to Russian scenery, but the spot chosen by the film company for actual camera work happened to lie close to the German frontier. The presence of the actors garbed in Russian uniforms and fur caps, as well as their mimic machine gun fighting, roused suspicions in the entire neighborhood. The report spread that Russian forces were in action on the frontier.

Belgrade Capitol Beats the 'Jinx'

BELGRADE, Jugo Slavia.—Despite a "Turkish curse," a gypsy fortune teller's prophesy, the finishing touches on the National Capitol of Jugo Slavia, "the building that no one would finish," has been completed under Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch.

The building resembles somewhat the American National Capitol at Washington. The first groundwork of the structure was laid back in 1903, on the site of a Turkish mosque which had been left uncompleted. Serbia and Jugo Slavia both endeavored to complete the project, but the changing fortunes of European drama, together with lack of funds, interrupted the construction again and again. This gave strength to the legend that the building would never be finished.

Premier Stoyadinovitch disregarded all the legends and pushed the completion of the structure with tireless zeal. Belgrade as a result has a national parliament building of which it can well be proud.

Canada to Have Visit from King

OTTAWA, Canada. — Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, returned recently from England with the announcement that King Edward VIII intends to visit Canada following his coronation next May. He further stated that the King would probably visit Canada immediately following his proposed trip to India where he is to be crowned as Emperor of India. He also said King Edward anticipated with great enthusiasm a trip to his ranch in Alberta, called "Ep."

While it is true that no British King has ever set foot on North America, yet both Edwards VIII and his father, George V, visited Canada when they were Prince of Wales. Edward VIII visited the United States in 1919 and again in 1924. When he came to America in 1919 he received a royal welcome in New York with tons of ticker tape dropped on him. It was following this trip he went to Canada and purchased his ranch at the foot of the Canadian Rockies.

In 1924, he visited President Coolidge at the White House. Only last August President Roosevelt invited Edward VIII to visit the States again on the occasion of his speech in Quebec.

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"I Saw Them Die"

By Shirley Millard

WITH war clouds threatening on every hand, the mother of a 5-year-old boy determined to do what she could, with the means at her disposal, to convince mothers everywhere that war must not happen again to America. With this end in view, she resurrected her diary for the year 1918, written while serving as a Red Cross nurse in France.

In her book, which she calls "I Saw Them Die," (Harcourt, Brace & Co.), Shirley Millard passes quickly over the early days of preparation, the hectic period when patriotic propaganda was disseminated to arouse enthusiasm, when excitement ran high over uniforms and sailing dates, and it was considered "smart" to enlist for service over-seas, whether in combat or in related activities.

Her imagination fired by visions of noble deeds among wounded and feverish soldiers, the youthful diarist left no stone unturned to accomplish her ambition. She finally landed on a ship bound for France, the youngest member of a volunteer unit of untrained, inexperienced girls, thrilled with the prospect of nursing the wounded. In common with the fine boys and young men, who were enlisting to do their part in "making the world safe for democracy," these girls were imbued with the idea that they were doing something glorious and splendid. What little fear they sensed was not for their safety but dread lest those in authority should discover their lack of preparation and send them home again.

Grim Work Plunged into

Arrived in Paris, the little group of would-be nurses was sent immediately to a hospital only a few miles behind the lines, and put to work. There was no time for preliminary instructions, and girls who had never before seen a hypodermic syringe were given the paraphernalia and told to "give each man a shot" and prepare him for the operating table.

Three or four thousand broken and maimed men to be cared for by a handful of green and unskilled girls, in a hospital that was only a makeshift at best! Formerly the chateau of a wealthy old Frenchwoman, the drawing rooms and ballrooms were filled to overflowing with narrow cots, each with its pitiful burden. There were crude barracks erected on the lawns, holding 40 or 50 cots in each building. But still there were not nearly enough, and the wounded men were laid on the ground by the ambulance drivers, to remain sometimes for two or three days, with no covering, until room could be made for them inside. Often death came first and was more merciful than the agony to be endured by those whose fate it was to continue to live.

"The ambulance could work only during the night," relates the little nurse, "for by daylight they would be seen and fired upon by the enemy. No matter at what time of day a man was wounded, he must lie in a second or third line trench dressing station until nightfall. Then the dark caravan began."

Many of these men had their wounds tied up in the crudest manner, a muffler or a coat sleeve wrapped around a raw, gaping wound, or perhaps only a newspaper tied on with a shoelace. It is the nurse's task to remove these wrappings and prepare the patient for surgery by washing the mud and dried blood away. Where gangrene had set in, because of the long wait for medical attention, the odor was sickening and there was little likelihood of such a case recovering.

Diary Records Terrible Truth

"Here is one," says the diary, "with no eyes at all. I can see down into the back of his head. Here is a boy too far gone to make a sound. His stomach is blown wide open, and only held together by a few bands of gauze which I must pull away. The gauze is greenish yellow. Gangrene. He was wounded days ago and has been waiting on the grounds. He will die."

Gradually the awkward and fumbling fingers became more skilled, the emotions and senses steeled to the revolting sights and sounds. The native strength and healthy constitutions of these American girls stood them in good stead, for they were required to work straight through three days and nights, without any relief or rest. Not only that, but they suffered the ordeal of being bombed and one of the temporary barracks was completely destroyed, along with most of the occupants.

"When I rushed out," Mrs. Millard describes it, "to see what damage had been done, the building had disappeared and a nearby tree had blossomed horribly with fragments of human bodies, arms and legs, bits of bedding, furniture and hospital equipment."

After several months of routine ward work, the young nurse volunteered in an emergency to assist in the operating room. Having had no surgical experience whatever, it was necessary for her to memorize in two hours' time the French names of all the instruments used by a surgeon, when she did not even know the English names.

Find Friends Among Wounded

In the space of a few short weeks, she had seen enough difficult operations to last a lifetime. The bodies of the wounded men were marked under a fluoroscope with blue-penciled crosses where shrapnel or bullets had to be removed, since the angle at which they entered the body often caused them to lodge in unexpected places.

One of the bodies brought in for surgical attention during this period was that of a young French officer, whom the author had met through her friendship with the French doctor she was assisting. He was badly wounded, the lower part of his handsome face shot away, one leg crushed and many blue crosses on his body. In spite of feverish work on the part of the surgeon, their young friend never regained consciousness, and no doubt it was better so, but it was almost more than the two friends could bear.

When Mrs. Millard went out with a field unit, their base was established only four miles from the trenches, and shells were crashing around them constantly. Here she was called upon to dress wounds that had had no previous care whatever and they were often shocking. The doctor in charge of this unit had an ugly experience while talking with an officer just behind the lines. Suddenly a shell decapitated the officer, and the headless body slumped to the ground, the arms jerking spasmodically.

American Spirit Buoyed French

The bravery and insouciance of the American doughboys as they marched along to the front was heartening to the war-weary and desperate French, and when these same American soldiers began to fill the hospitals, their courage and gallantry was even more marked. A badly wounded man would motion the nurse to attend to the one next to him, aware that his own condition was past any help. These were men of her own land and the American nurse found it infinitely harder to watch their suffering, knowing there was so little that could be done for them.

No one who had not seen these things with their own eyes could describe them so graphically as Mrs. Millard does. It makes one wish that those who promote war could be compelled to undergo such experiences—to see the very finest of our youth being blown to pieces, or so badly shattered that to live at all means a living death. To hear men, their eyes and faces eaten away by gas, their bodies covered with first-degree burns from the terrible stuff, screaming for death to release them from unendurable agony. To watch young lads, gasping for breath, their lungs burned out, go out to meet death, their eyes filled with terror of the unknown.

Nurse Shirley Millard makes no secret of her belief that the boys who gave their lives in the war **were tricked with high-sounding phrases and illusions of noble deeds to be done.** She saw them as victimized and wasted by forces they could not understand. **She sees the youth of today growing up in ignorance of the true meaning of war, and thrilled, as their fathers were thrilled in their youth, with the prospect of adventure and romance.** It has been her object, in publishing this little diary, to expose to view the grim factual side of the picture.

Her book is not filled exclusively with horror. It has a thread of love and laughter running through it. However, the emphasis is upon the dreadfulness of war and the emptiness of victory. A copy of it placed in the hands of the younger generation will slow up their eagerness to taste the excitement and glory of war.

Channing Pollock Thinks U.S. "Doesn't Give a Damn"

"America Doesn't Give a Damn," proclaims Channing Pollock in the American Mercury, and judging by recent events, he is right. We shrug off all warnings with the trite remark that, as a country, we have gotten by for a 150 years and will probably continue to do so. "It can't happen here" has become the blithe slogan of an irresponsible nation, that plays "Handies" and "Knock! Knock!" in apathetic indifference to the chasm yawning at its feet.

With the example of all Europe before us as a warning, we vainglioriously set our feet upon the slippery, downhill road and foolishly expect to stay on the hilltop.

Slips Down Easy Way

"The process is always the same," says Mr. Pollock, "a simple, vigorous race fighting for existence, acquiring luxury, becoming enervated and decadent, learning to live without labor, bartering its liberties for governmental largesse, and finally passing from the hands of domestic tyrants into those of foreign tyrants."

We have men amongst us, one at least, who cared enough to make himself a target for abuse and calumny, who sacrificed himself on the altar of patriotism and concern for his fellowman, in order to make known to the people at large what we are heading for. He was rewarded with desertion by the very ones to whom he had preached his warning.

"We have never been long on discipline, or on respect for learning, or achievement, or any measure of superiority. The post-war boom years, with their brief taste of material luxury, bred discontent and envy, and the carefully fostered conviction that intellectual attainment was contemptible, social grace snobbery, and all authority the result of luck or larceny. Ignorance, prejudice, weak sentimentality, vague idealism, and the new yearning for standards of living that begin below the belt rather than above the collar, have sunk us into indifference as to conditions of life and government that no vigorous people should tolerate for more than an afternoon.'

Pioneer Ideals Gone

Our pioneer blood has become adulterated and we no longer value the rights and ideals for which our forefathers suffered and died. We have become a nation of soft and spineless people, taking the easiest way out.

"Few democracies have survived more than 200 years, and this is not a propitious time for democracy," the author says. "A democracy militant may survive, a democracy alert, simple and Spartan—but not a democracy more interested in golf than in government, in lotteries than in learning, in Bill Powell than in the Bill of Rights."

Smedley Butler Has Peace Plan; Keep Army Home

General Smedley D. Butler has a scheme for preserving peace for the United States, which was published in a recent issue of the Woman's Home Companion.

He suggests an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the removal of armed forces from within the continental limits of the United States and the Canal Zone, the moving of any vessels of the Navy, except for an errand of mercy, more than 500 miles from our coast, and the flying of Army, Navy or Marine Corps aircraft more than 750 miles beyond the coast of the United States.

No doubt such an amendment would not be popular with those who profit from war, nor with those of our citizens who expect the government to protect their private property in foreign lands. It would, however, prevent the sacrifice of thousands of our young men in the defense of an alien land and people. It would preserve the strength of our own defenses in case of attack and would effectively silence those who attempt to incite the country to war through false patriotism. This may be a selfish attitude, but we know, now, how much help we may expect from those we have helped in the past. So long as they need us, they are willing to keep their word, but as soon as we are no longer of use to them, they repudiate their promises. Why, then, should we play the Big Brother act, only to be made fools of in the end?

General Butler is known as "a fighting old warhorse" and he knows whereof he speaks.

American Film Fare Controlled By Foreigners

In spite of the fact that America is crying "Peace, Peace," we are being prepared, in a most systematic and thorough manner, for war. Even the movies, through their propagandist nature, are used as a medium to make war attractive to the youth of the land.

Meyer Levin, writing in Esquire, a men's magazine, describes how the demand of foreign nations for militaristic motion pictures forces the same sort of propaganda on our own people. Because our movies are made for a world-wide market, the likes and dislikes of other nations are more important than American preferences. American good nature will stand for anything, he says.

The proposed filming of "It Can't Happen Here" was abandoned—although it would have been of tremendous interest to the American people — **simply because Germany threatened to ban it from her screen.** Yet Germany uses comparatively few American films. Hungary banned "The Lost Patrol" because "it is of a pacifist type and also shows the horrors of war."

Needed Housing to Provide New Zealand's Recovery

WELLINGTON, New Zealand. — The New Zealand socialist government, through Housing Chief Undersecretary Lee, has announced a gigantic building program as a means of restoring prosperity. The aim is to build every worker a home set in his own garden. Twenty-five million is to be spent this year.

The first step is to build huge model factories on the outskirts of the present cities where mass production of materials used in the proposed homes will be made. Standardization of homes will be avoided by pre-arrangement with the government architects.

A special commission is now engaged in making a survey of proposed sites where housing shortage is most acute. The homes are to be erected on state owned lands in the suburbs of the small cities. To date, the state department has been deluged with applications from home owners who desire to participate in the projects. For those financially unable to purchase their own home, an alternative project is offered whereby they may rent homes for as little as $5 per week.

The statement of Undersecretary Lee indicates that the government firmly believes the unemploymnt slack will be taken up by the work. In fact, one of their present problems is to find enough skilled workmen to progress at the rate desired to complete the undertaking. The depression has inflicted serious damage on skilled workmen. As a result, skilled workmen from other lands are being advertised for and offered a permanent home.

The entire proposal is being financed through the state control of the reserve bank, which has already arranged a loan against the new assets to be created. The Laborites claim this is sound finance because real wealth will repay the loan.

The rural population has not been forgotten. Plans for new farm houses and silos and barns also have been included.

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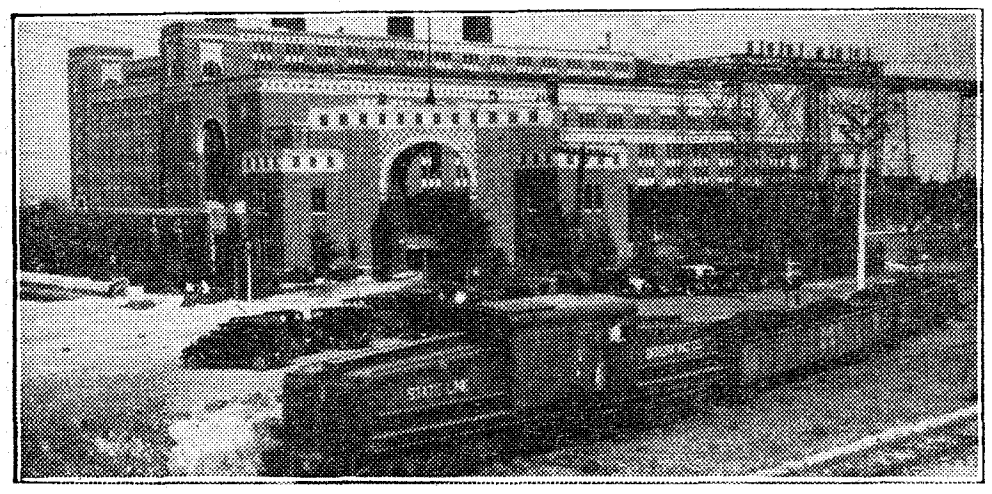
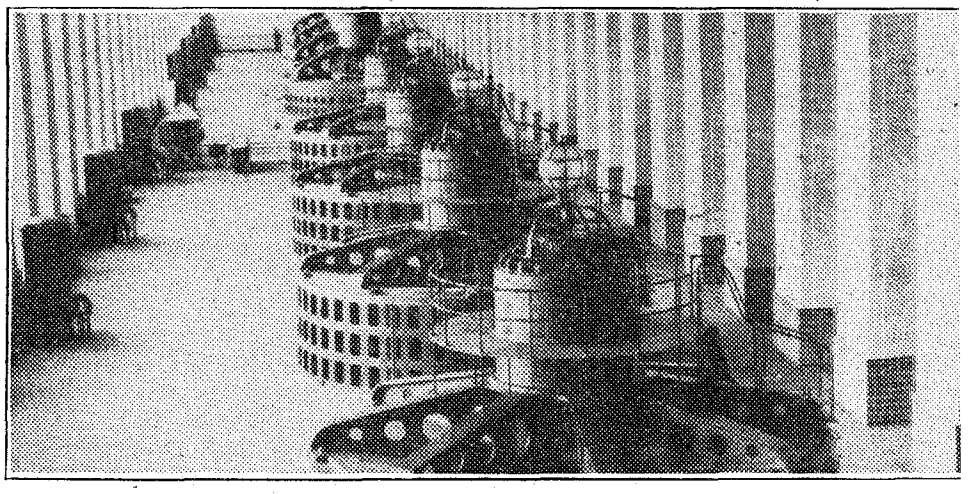
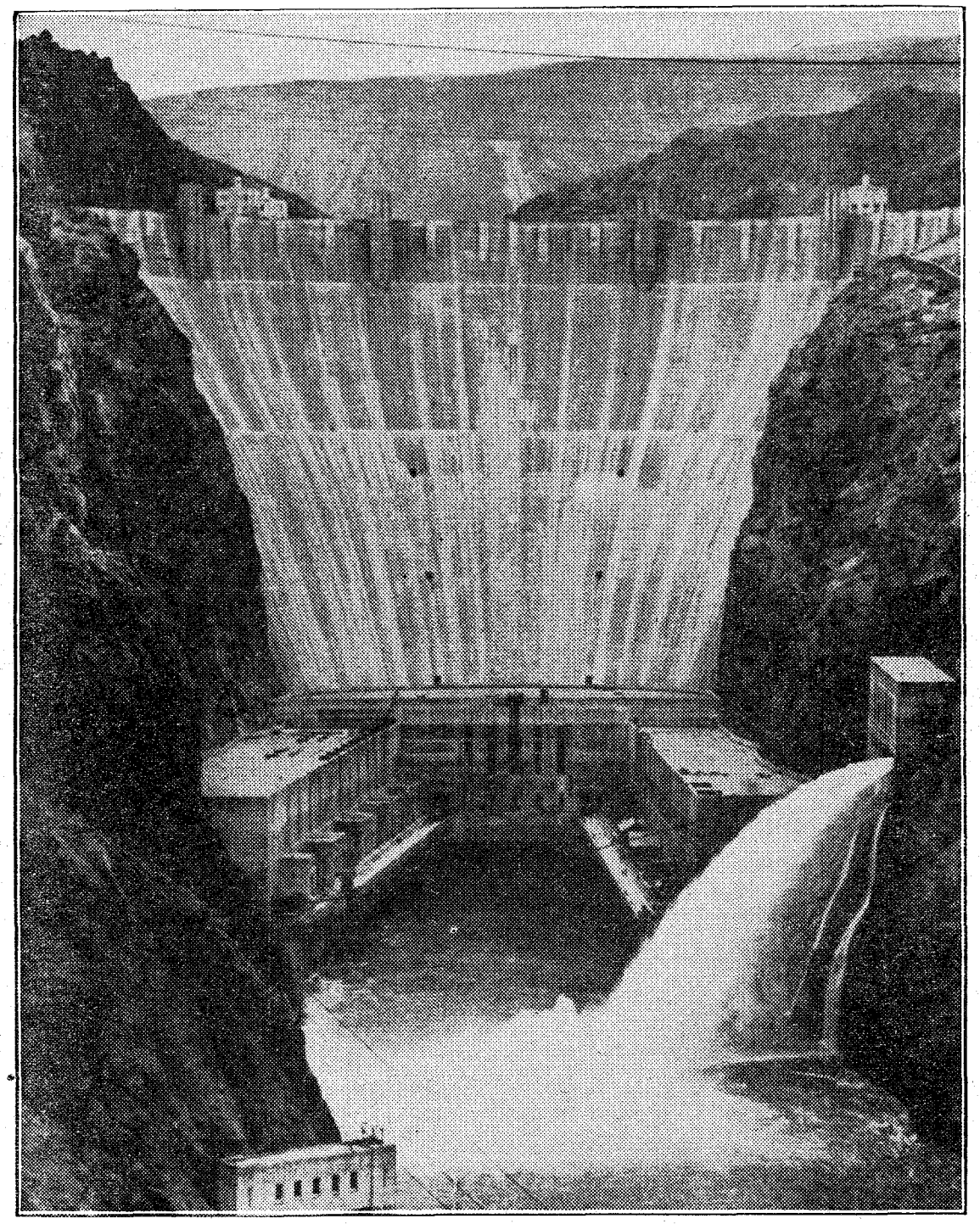
Commodity of Monopolists - - - PO



Commonwealth Edison Company, Hammond Ind., largest single unit power plant in the world.



Power house generator room, where the nascent electricity is captured.



Boulder—Arizona's great irrigation and power dam.

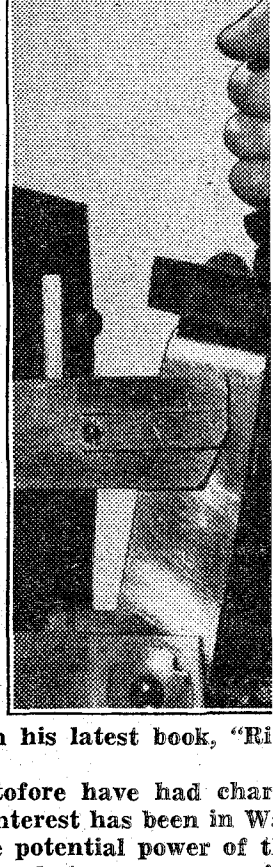
Social Justice De
Control Impo

The hand that turns the turbine should get a governme pay check.

Too long have our great natural resources been used exploit the American consumer.

Too long have electric power, light and gas been in cont of a small and mighty group of utilities magnates.

It is time that the power industries be controlled a operated by the federal government in conformance with Principle Three of Social Justice, which says:



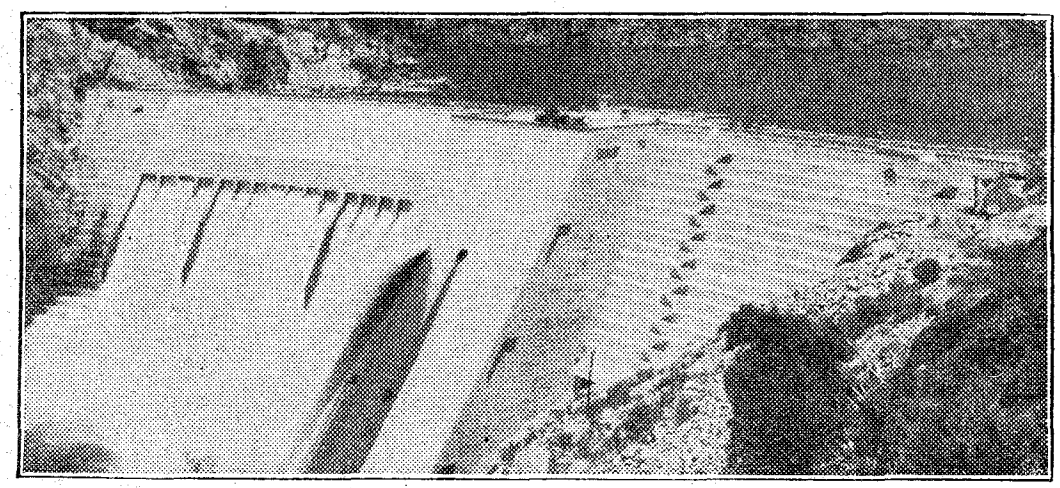
"I believe in nationalizing those public necessities which by their very nature are too important to be held in the control of private individuals. By these I mean banking, credit and currency, oil, POWER, LIGHT AND NATURAL GAS AND OUR GOD-GIVEN NATURAL RESOURCES."

The utility business is boundless in sphere. It has harnessed the latent energies of the heavens, the earth and the waters. It recognizes no authority, is motivated only by the greed for profits through price exploitation, and operates, therefore, as a monopoly.

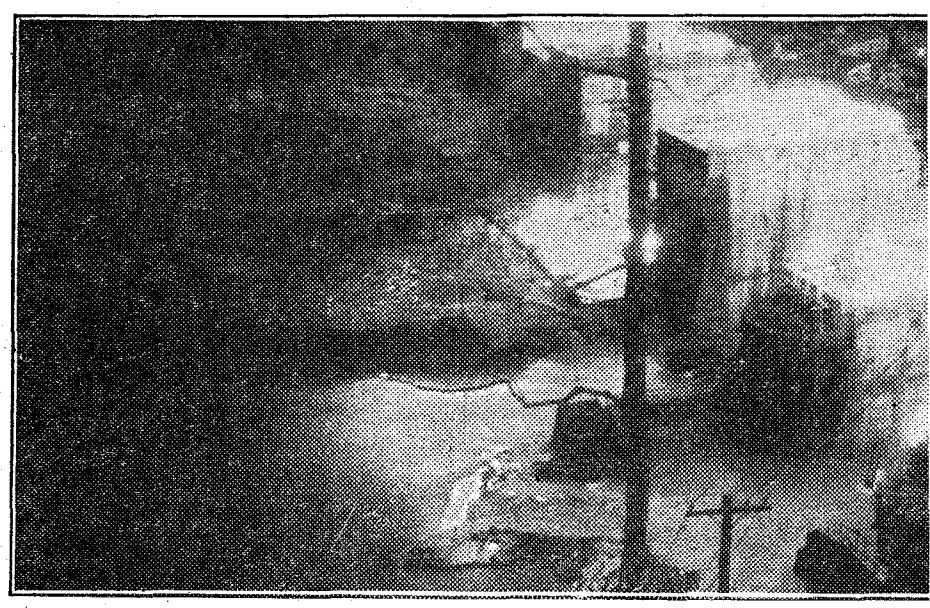
The Tennessee Valley "yardstick" has proved that there is an enormous market for power in this country if it can be bought cheaply enough. It has shown, too, that the government can charge less than half of what private companies charge for power rates, and still make a reasonable profit.

Stuart Chase, noted economist, in his latest book, "Ri Land, Poor Land," declares:

"Private holding companies heretofore have had char of (power) networks, but their main interest has been in W Street . . . If we are to benefit by the potential power of t new dams, keep energy costs low enough to encourage wi use and extend rural electrification as has been done in En land and Scandinavia, the state must control the grids (tran



The famous O'Shaugnessy Dam of the San Francisco water supply and power system.



A myriad of high-powered flood lights transform the huge S picturesque fairyland after nightfall.

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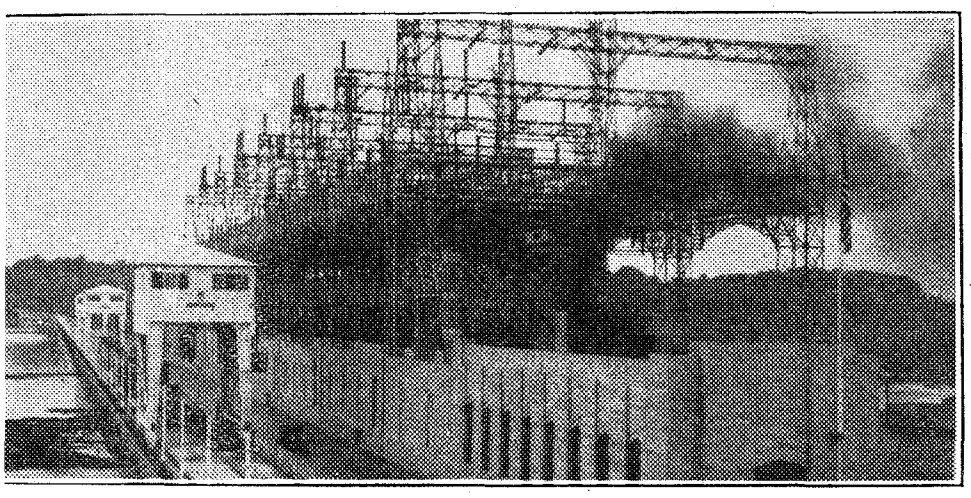
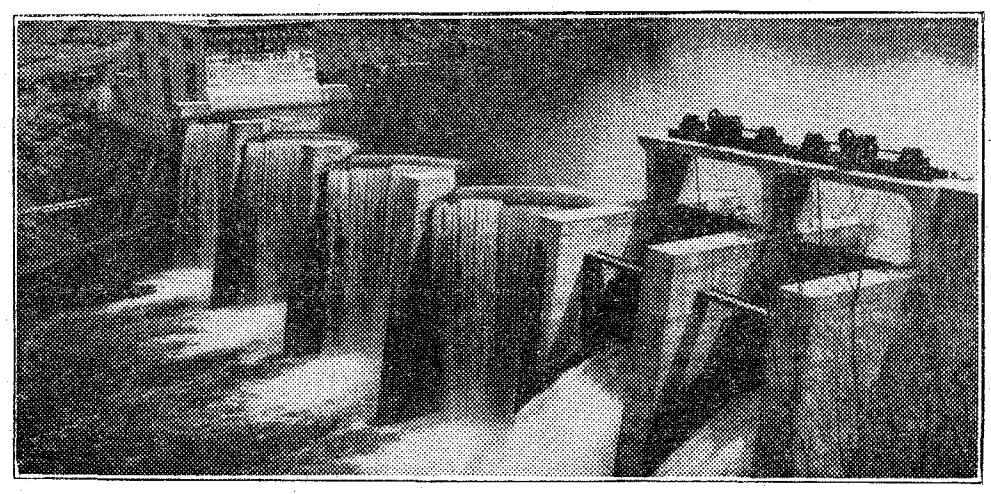
/ER - - - Industry of Profiteers



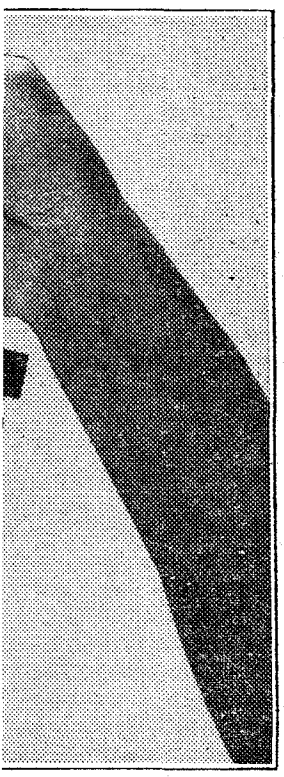
Hydro-electric plant at Conowingo, Md.



Smoky Mt. Power Co. plant and dam at Bryson City, N. C.

nds United States nt Resources

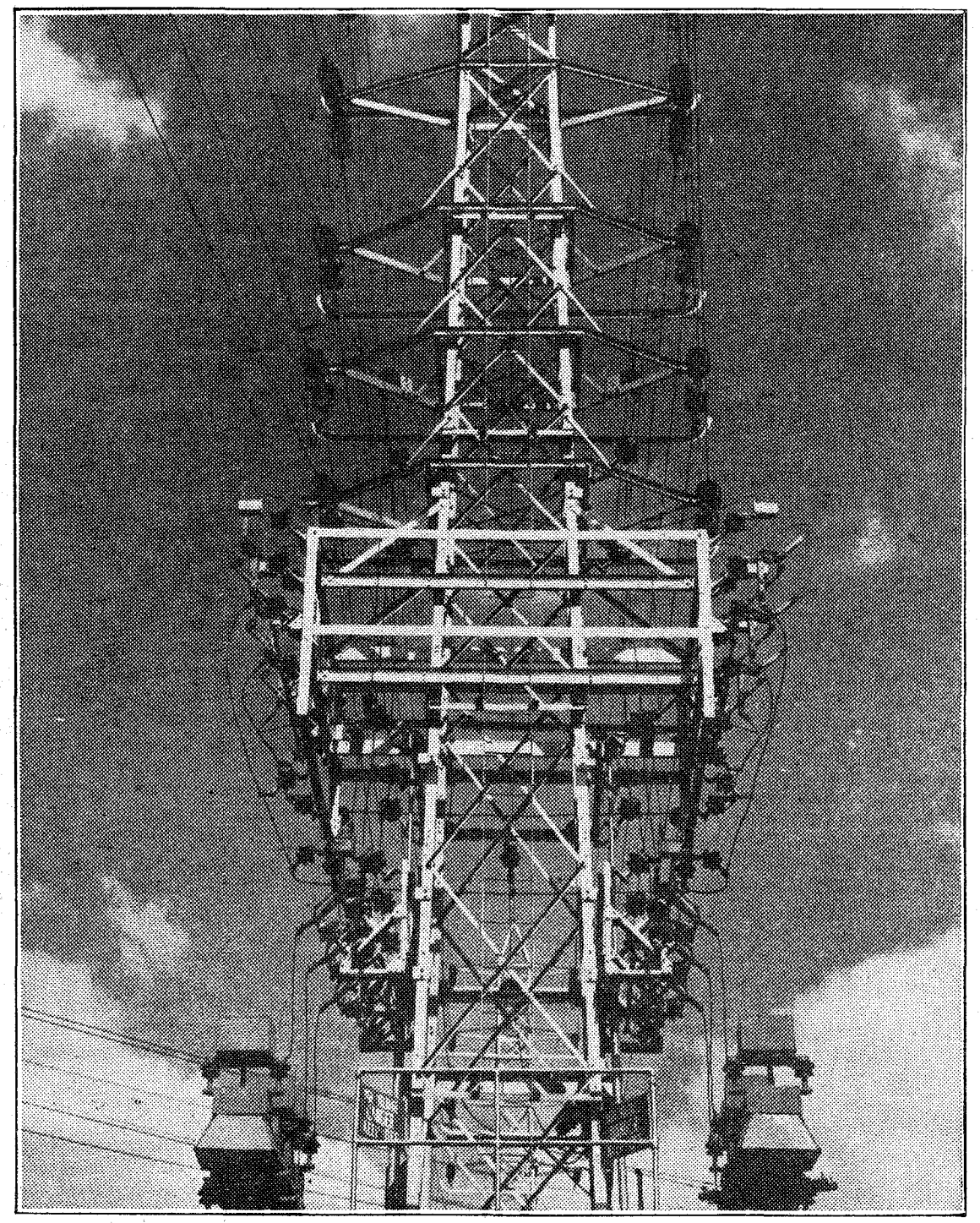
ission networks). It becomes the national wholesaler of ergy, and, with this strategic position held, much generation power, even much retailing, may remain in private hands. ties and towns may take over retailing if they so elect. If e government controls the wholesale function, they may st assured that no private company can milk them outgeously as in the past.



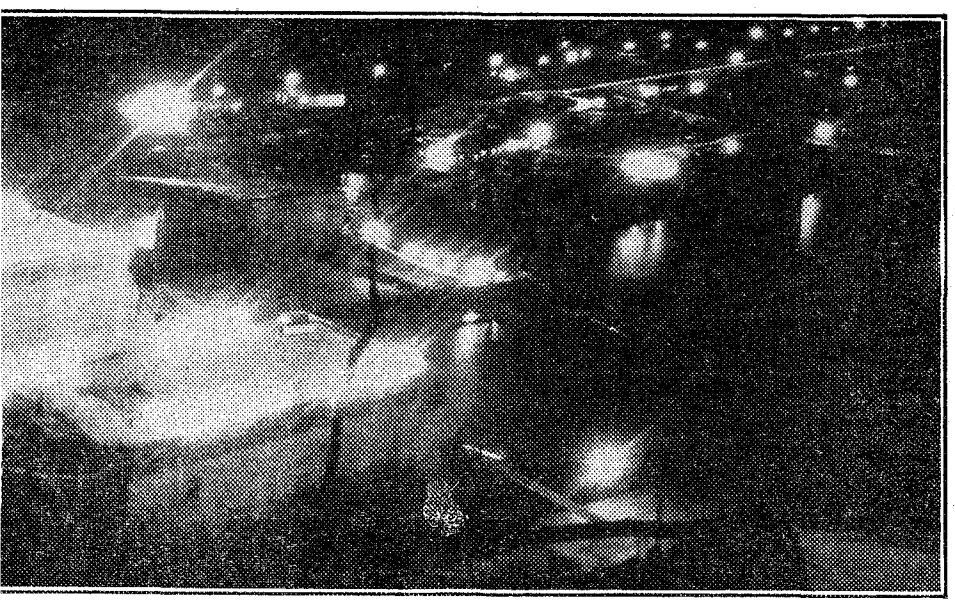
"Enlightened power interests will subscribe to this program. The others will continue to fight with all their *billions at their lobbies, all their doc*tored telegrams and all their power in the courts. They do not often bribe the judiciary; their means are more subtle. They USE the courts, taking one appeal after another on the well-tested principle that the power to delay is the power to destroy.' But in the long run their fight is hopeless. Cheap energy is coming as surely as day follows night. The power gentlemen are in the position of the southern slave owners in 1850. They, too, were doomed, for the courses of history were against them. They too summoned the Supreme Court to their side in the Dred Scott decision. They too were rich, arrogant and unyielding. Will it take a bloody war to free the power slaves?"

More and cheaper power means better living, and Sweden, where a resolute citizenry has circumvented *the vested interests, is a brilliant* example. Sweden now has the highest ndard of living in Europe. The Royal Board of Waterls owns the central transmission network and certain imtant plants producing more than one-third of all the wer in the nation. This "yardstick" keeps private comnies in line, and rates are low.

America has everything to gain by following the trail ich Sweden and other nations have blazed.

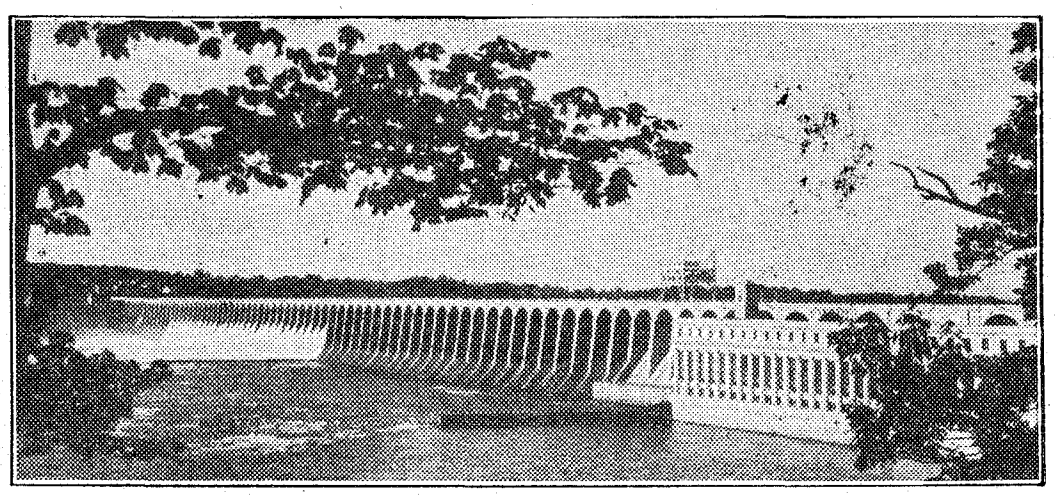


A typical switch tower and high tension line carrying thousands volts of electricity.



000 Norris Dam, TVA project on Clinch River, near Knoxville, into a

Above photo by Wide World; all others by Ewing Galloway.



Uncle Sam's great water power development at Muscle Shoals.

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Women of India Study Social Justice

The shackles of ignorance and oppression which have bound the women of India for centuries are gradually being broken and age-old customs and traditions overcome.

Education for women, until recently unheard of in India, is being stressed by the government. The British Governor General, Lord Linlithgow, recently said that no amount of propaganda and close supervision would help much in teaching the fundamentals of human nutrition until the extreme female illiteracy had been done away with and the women taught to read and write. The educational report for 1934-35 showed only 14 per cent of the girls and 50 per cent of the boys of school age were receiving schooling, as the great majority of people are too poor to send their children to school.

Social Interest Awakened

Many women, who have been ardent followers of the wise and cautious Mahatma Gandhi, are taking an active interest in the social problems of their vast country, and making an attempt to relieve the plight of the "untouchables," which Gandhi has characterized as "a disease of Hinduism" that must be eradicated.

India's new leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, who, upon Mahatma Gandhi's retirement, succeeded to the presidency of the National Congress, urges that body to become "more and more concerned with the poverty and the misery of the Indian people."

The laboring classes are exploited through a system of hiring which is little more than slavery; a mill-owner or employer, instead of hiring his own men, deals through a contractor who supplies a crew of men and who profits thereby. He pays the workers a mere pittance for long hours of labor and they dare not protest, for there are hordes of unemployed waiting to replace them.

Farmers' Plight Cited

The farmers are in much the same circumstances, for their taxes are so heavy and they are so burdened by debt, that they cannot hope to be anything but slaves of the money-lenders so long as the present system continues. At one time their creditors were allowed to confiscate the farmer's crops, when he was unable to pay on time, but the government has stopped that practice.

So now the money-lenders hire Pathans (a fierce tribe of mountainous Afghanistan) to collect their debts. They are a wild, thieving race and frequently go so far as to carry off the women of their victims. They frequently demand many times the original sum borrowed and if it is not forthcoming they use a club on the unfortunate debtor.

India looks to the United States for an example in the solving of her problems, and was much interested in the Frazier-Lemke bill, which was intended to relieve the distress of American farmers.

Germany's Women Breed Children for Strong State

While women in Germany are not actually forbidden to engage in professional or business activity outside the home, such participation is still frowned upon and every conceivable barrier placed in their way. Germany is concentrating on building up a powerful nation. To achieve this, she must have strong, healthy children and many of them, growing into men and women who can make the Fatherland supreme in Europe.

For this reason, German women have only one function of first importance—to bear and rear sturdy German "kinder". To help them in this task, the government has organized the women in groups, according to their status in life. Thus, the mothers are gathered together, even in the most inaccessible regions, and taught how best to feed and care for their children.

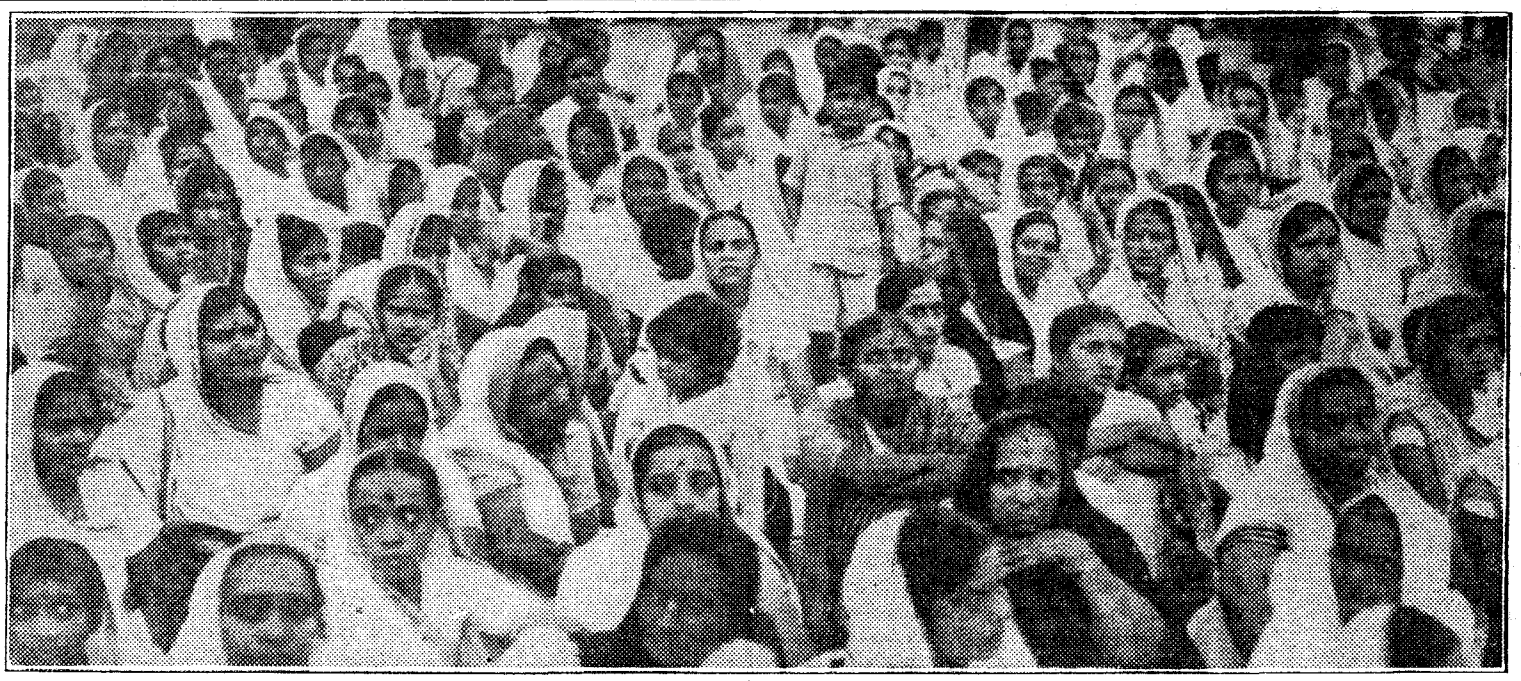
Housewives are organized and taught to buy economically, as well as ways and means for serving a variety of dishes with cheap materials. The women who work in factories, offices and shops are also organized and their lives directed to promote good health, so they will be prepared for motherhood. They are taught that they are not working for themselves, but for the state.

Young women who have finished school but for whom there is no work are gathered together and taken to camps and settlements where they are trained in unselfish usefulness, learning to carry on in the kitchen, the laundry and the garden, and then sent into poverty-stricken homes to be of help to poor, overworked mothers.

Everyone of these organizations is aimed to produce a race of strong super-Germans.

German women will not question their country's right to demand the lives of their sons, for they are being vigorously trained to believe in the supremacy of the National Socialist state. They have no life save that which is laid out for them by that state and they can only hope that the new national ideals will be their ultimate salvation.

Women of India Hear Leader at Bombay



A great crowd of educated women, representatives of a new day for India, attended a meeting in Bombay at which Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, new president of the India National Congress, was speaker. Emancipation of Hindu women and their increasing study of national questions is bringing about an awakened interest in social justice in that vast empire. *—Acme Newsphoto.*

Careers of Women

NURSING

An excellently useful profession for young women who cannot afford a college education and who must be self-supporting, is that of nursing. Devoted for many years exclusively to the care of the sick in hospitals and private homes, its scope has become widely diversified since prevention of disease and preservation of health have been so strongly emphasized.

In addition to the time-honored work of bedside care, nurses may now serve in clinics, factories, schools, department stores, insurance companies, health boards, government services, visiting nurse organizations, social service centers and as missionaries.

Opportunity for Service

A girl with a fine background of culture and breeding, who has had at least a partial high school education but for whom college is out of the question, may register in a training school for nurses and embark upon a career of service for others, or if she is more worldly minded and ambitious, upon a career of profit and satisfaction to herself.

In any event, she must be sound mentally, morally and physically and capable of long hours and hard work, with no compensation except board and room during the years of training. After she has graduated from training school, the young nurse may stay on in the hospital and work her way up through the channels of promotion to a position of great responsibility, such as superintendent of nurses or even hospital superintendent.

She may choose to do the same thing in the public health field, in which case she becomes a staff worker in one of the visiting nurse services, where she gradually acquires more responsibility and experience and is advanced accordingly to posts that carry a higher salary.

Room for Ability

Naturally, the better-paid positions require more training and education than the regulation nurses get in their three years of study, but a girl who aspires to teaching or administrative work in institutions or public health organizations may acquire the extra preparation needed by means of summer courses provided by colleges and professional groups. For a girl with executive or administrative ability, the additional study and training is well worth while and distinctly remunerative. There are many "run-of-the-mill" nurses but few who are qualified for important positions of great responsibility, such as occur on the staff of a state institution.

No girl should contemplate becoming a nurse unless she has the proper temperament for this exacting profession. She will need patience, accuracy, punctuality, vision and a keen desire to serve those who are entrusted to her care, as well as high moral integrity that will prevent her from taking advantage of confidence placed in her. To be successful she must have a pleasing personality and be attractive and neat in appearance. She must be sincere and genuinely interested in the welfare of her patient.

The long hours of duty and risk of infection are offset by the satisfaction of relieving human suffering, by the thrill of knowing that you are helping to defeat disease and death, and by the assurance that your life is one of service to others.

New Zealand Magazine Gives View of First Lady

From the foreign viewpoint, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt is described in the New Zealand magazine, "The Mirror," as a woman of enormous energy and vigorous versatility, with a vital interest in innumerable activities.

The chronicler from "down under" relates that she hardly noticed Eleanor Roosevelt's features—a pale complexion devoid of make-up—but was keenly aware of a sense of stimulation in her presence.

"Here was a human dynamo," the writer says, "who controls and directs her terrific store of nervous energy into constructive efforts, with little or no leakage through lack of mental control."

In admiring terms, Mrs. Roosevelt is described as a born teacher, with great keenness for her subject and the power of imparting it and who was forced, by her husband's election to the presidency, to reluctantly forego the pleasure of teaching in the Todhunter School, in New York, of which she is a director.

Her skill in operating her furniture factory, where reproductions of antiques are made, is mentioned, as well as her interest and activity in lines of social welfare work.

In speaking of Mrs. Roosevelt's keen mind, the interviewer endows her with the gift of drawing out her guests' conversational powers, by mental leaps from topic to topic.

"Her thinking lacks subtlety," observes the New Zealand reporter, "but hers is the direct attack of the man of action, not the casuistry of the politician."

For recreation the lady of the White House is fond of family picnics, likes to drive her own car, does a good deal of flying, but most frequently chooses horseback riding to keep herself fit for the task of answering her voluminous correspondence.

She is outspoken on the subject of women's civic responsibility and never loses an opportunity to stimulate their interest in public affairs. "Our revolution may not continue to be bloodless," The Mirror quotes Mrs. Roosevelt, "if the highest type of person is not in office within the next few years, and it is up to the women to see that this happens."

WOMEN IN THE LIMELIGHT

A new version of the old Cinderella tale is contained in the report of a prize of $2,100 awarded to a young servant girl from Finland for her novel, which she wrote on scraps of paper during her spare time. The fledgling authoress, **Sally Salminen,** is now famous while her erstwhile employers remain unknown outside their own circle of society.

* * *

In the nine years a most attractive young woman has come up through the ranks of the banking profession to the top. She is **Miss Anne Houstoun Sadler,** who is assistant secretary of the Bank of Manhattan, and who has just been elected head of the Association of Women Bankers. Night courses in banking at the New York University were the means by which she forged ahead.

* * *

A young woman librarian of Pasadena, Calif., **Miss Esther Bauer,** has won her pilot's license after many hours of practice flying between library hours.

* * *

A young and attractive woman, **Mrs. Mayme Thornburgh,** of West Plains, Mo., has been elected to the not pleasant office of coroner, the only woman coroner in that state. She was elected over another woman candidate.

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Newspapers of Nation Discuss Radio Vacation

(Continued from Page 2)

it an organization, but it was not; it was a following.

"Then came a president, a man with political power, who supplied action and moved forward. That made the difference. And Father Coughlin so interprets it: 'They preferred to follow the leadership of someone who is more capable and competent to give them bread and butter, shelter and clothing than I.'

"It is thus that Father Coughlin would hold the mirror up to the nation: 'Not because ye saw the miracle, but because ye did eat of the loaves and were filled.'

"We can do worse than reflect upon that view. Americans may very well ask themselves whether they have accepted the philosophy of Franklin D. Roosevelt, or his economics, or have only voted their gratitude and hope because he met their need—with sympathy and with food and jobs.

"More is written in the rise of Father Coughlin and his present decline than the story of this one man who was astounded and perhaps carried away by the amazing response to his economic preaching. Another man, sitting in the White House, today must be equally astounded at the length and breadth of his following. And a whole people must ask itself whether if another comes promising more, it will in turn follow him."

Baltimore Sun Sees Voters' Thanks

"The dilemma of Father Coughlin is not, of course, the most important aspect of the insignificant showing of the minor parties. Their almost complete disappearance is accounted for by the extraordinary adulation of one man, President Roosevelt, around whom the American people rallied in spite of his vagueness in stating his policy for the future and his not entirely consistent record for the past. Against the personal popularity of Mr. Roosevelt neither the relentless logic of Norman Thomas nor the magnificent illogic of the Lemke party could prevail. The president got 'em all. The wise ones among third party enthusiasts went to Mr. Roosevelt with hopes for 1940 leaping high in their bosoms.

"When a major party is in a dispensing mood, the going for the minors is tough."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, A Pulitzer Property

"Amid all the critical remarks about Father Coughlin, delivered on the occasion of his forsaking his radio, we interject a kind word. He was, after all, the first campaign figure to make good on a campaign promise, for which, we say, give him credit. And what a tremendous promise it was!"

Boston Post Weighs 'Mistake'

"Father Coughlin's decision to abandon both politics and the radio is a wise one.

"Some of the reforms he advocated in his political talks were excellent. Many financial experts endorsed the main feature of his monetary program, while rejecting other features of it as ill advised and impossible.

"His great mistake was to enter the arena of partisan politics. . . .

"So remarkable an orator, inspired with a love of humanity must still occupy an important place in the world. His mistakes will be forgiven."

Striking Parallel in Lives Of Two Michigan Priests

Fr. Gabriel Richard	Fr. Charles E. Coughlin
1. Born October 15, 1767.	1. Born October 25, 1891.
2. Ordained a priest at age of 24.	2. Ordained a priest at age of 24.
3. Became a professor of mathematics at the seminary in Baltimore.	3. Appointed to teach philosophy and English at Assumption College.
4. Established St. Anne's Church in Detroit and became its pastor.	4. Established Shrine of Little Flower in Royal Oak, as pastor.
5. Church was burned in fire of 1805.	5. Church was burned St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1936.
6. Rebuilt his church.	6. Built a new church.
7. Gave aid to sufferers from disaster regardless of their faith.	7. Aided desperate people during depression, regardless of faith.
8. Preached to Protestant congregations on Sunday afternoons.	8. Broadcast sermons to Catholics and Protestants Sunday afternoons.
9. Became first publisher in the northwest and published a newspaper called "The Michigan Essay."	9. Became editor of a newspaper called "Social Justice."
10. Became active in politics and was elected to the House of Representatives where he was instrumental in getting legislation for new roads and improving the welfare of the Indians.	10. Became active in politics in an effort to secure legislation that would benefit the common people.
11. Helped to found the University of Michigan and held six of the 13 professorships.	11. Organized the National Union for Social Justice to educate the people in affairs of government.
12. He was "the willing servant of the people, the spiritual shepherd of his flock."	12. He also is "the willing servant of the people," laboring to save them from their own folly—"the spiritual shepherd of his flock."

Chicago Tribune Election Post Mortems

Voice of People Column

"Father Coughlin was the only speaker on the air during the recent political campaign who stood to gain exactly nothing from the outcome of the election. I did not vote as the reverend father suggested, but every right thinking person must admire his unselfishness and sincerity to the cause of Americanism, and if Father Coughlin's predictions turn out to be facts there will be a lot of red faces amongst the electorate in the next couple of years.

"—H. O. W.

"Chicago, Ill."

The Plain Dealer Cleveland, Ohio

"As readers of this page should know, the Plain Dealer heartily disapproves of many of the Coughlin teachings. At the same time we recognize, as should all liberals, that much of his social philosophy is thoroughly in tune with the times, and represents an earnest effort to carry into effect the sound and humane principles of justice laid down in the papal encyclicals on social justice, and approved by socially-minded leaders of all creeds."

Western Catholic Quincy, Illinois

"We regret very much that Father Coughlin has decided to quit broadcasting.

"As our readers know we have stood back of Father Coughlin in his great work during the past several years.

"We said then and we say it now: We were back of Father Coughlin as long as his own fearless Bishop stood back of him.

"We said then and we repeat it here, Father Coughlin was the most popular radio speaker in America.

"We said it then and we repeat it here — Father Coughlin has done more for the Catholic Church and for social justice than any other man living in America. Yes, and he has taught the American people to think for themselves and take an active interest in their government, both federal and state.

"Our judgment is that Father Coughlin erred seriously, when he lined up his National Union for Social Justice with a political party at the Cleveland convention.

"Father Coughlin wielded a tremendous power while he preached social justice and brought the immortal encyclicals of Leo XIII and Pius XI into millions of Catholic and non-Catholic homes where, till his radio sermons, they were not even heard of.

"We admire Father Coughlin even more today than ever before! We always said Father Coughlin was a humble, good priest — and his humility has saved him, as it has saved, and as it will save, every true follower of the Crucified Master.

"Cowards may sneer at, and rejoice over the mistakes of a gallant foe — but The Western Catholic is not a coward — hence we congratulate Father Coughlin on his great work and with the fearless Bishop we hope to see him called back on the air where he stands peerless and alone as a leader! May God bless you, Father Coughlin."

"The Nation" Calls It "Hara-kiri"

"His (Fr. Coughlin's) retirement at this time may denote a realization that prosperity dulls the appeal of panaceas. It may have something to do with the feelings of his religious superiors. It may of course be merely the gesture of a sportsman who has lost a bet. Since he is a demagogue, his speech tells nothing. But the unctuous assurance of the Silver Knight that he is retiring from public life because the forces of evil have won out leaves us with a sense of security similar to that created by the knight errant of San Simeon, who has just discovered publicly that Roosevelt is after all not a dictator but a Jacksonian Democrat. They have both promised to be good in public, but it would be just as well to keep an eye on them in case they start playing with matches behind the barn."

South Bend Tribune, An Indiana View

"Father Coughlin, with his religious training and extraordinary oratorical agility, might have accomplished tremendous good in a world afflicted with cancerous materialism. Unfortunately, he put his discourses on a lower plane, that of exaggeration for political effect."

Father Coughlin Still Leads On

From St. John's University Record:

"Rough laborers, lean-faced farmers, serious business men, clergymen, white-haired grandmothers, college students—citizens of all walks of life—gathered for the largest demonstration in the history of Minnesota politics, all impatient to see and hear one man, Father Charles E. Coughlin, the radio priest with the golden voice. Such crowds greet him at every appearance and millions wait for his radio addresses; his personal following is as large as any man's in the United States.

"Father Coughlin has everything that it takes to become a dictator like Hitler or Mussolini—except the intention. His magic, as theirs, lies in his voice and in his knowledge of crowds. He is the champion of the underdogs and the forgotten men; he would lead them from a state of economic and social distress to a land of security. Whether social justice can ever be attained, whether the National Union's 16 points, based on the reorganization of our financial system, would solve the difficulties, are disputable.

"European dictators came into power by screaming the glory of their nationalities, the grandeur of their armies, the need for a place in the sun, the necessity of hating their neighbors, and the duty of acquiring colonies — but the NUSJ wants only what its name implies, social justice for the oppressed.

"Politically, Father Coughlin has been fickle; he has acclaimed men one year and attacked them the next: but in his principles he has remained steadfast as the mountains."

EYES and EARS

(Continued from page 3)

man or Senator, remember the following words of wise old Benjamin Franklin:

"While a party is carrying on a general design, each man has his particular private interest in view.

"As soon as a party has gained its general point, each member becomes intent upon his particular interest.

"Few in public affairs act from a mere view of the good of their country.

"Fewer still in public affairs act with a view to the good of mankind."

Franklin's warning against the overwhelming majority of office holders is perhaps more significant today than at any time in our history.

Scores of Congressmen, some with abilities suited to their office, many without these abilities, rode into office not on their personal merit, but on the peculiar psychology that leads people to vote straight tickets and cause so-called landslides.

In a very true sense, their men are more deeply indebted to the national administration than to their own constituents.

It would be only human that such members of Congress should concentrate on their own "particular interests."

* * *

Citizens who really want to know whom they are voting for, will write their Congressmen several times during each session of Congress to get his views and his plans on important national affairs. He will analyze the replies thoughtfully, in the light of Benjamin Franklin's warning.

These sincere citizens will, at last, put the daily newspaper, which they support, to work for better government. They will call upon their newspapers for the details of their congressman's record — they will make the newspapers print the congressman's vote (or failure to vote) on every bill that appears before Congress.

It is easy to know what your congressman stands for and IT IS CRIMINAL NEGLECT NOT TO KNOW.

SOCIAL JUSTICE will be glad to aid its readers in knowing their Congressmen by printing, on request, any Congressman's record on any piece of legislation.

SOCIAL JUSTICE will further be glad to analyze in its columns any proposed bill or law when the number of requests indicate that the electorate is bewildered as to what important legislation means to the individual and the country.

Don't forget Benjamin Franklin's danger signal, and above all, don't let your failure to be informed play its part in the downfall of our democracy.

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Taxpayers Hail Tugwell Retirement

Water Starts Farm Fires

While water is commonly used in fighting fires, strangely enough, it starts a large share of farm fires, according to Dr. David J. Price, fire and explosion specialist of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

"Spontaneous ignition" is the technical name which Dr. Price gives to fires caused by water. Bacteriological and chemical action influenced by water is likely to cause ignition of hay, cattle feeds, fertilizer and other farm products when they are stored in barns or other farm buildings. The best procedure, says Dr. Price is to use a vapor spray nozzle instead of the full pressure stream.

He Resigns

Rex Tugwell ought to "stick" to his new job. He's joined a molasses concern! —*Acme.*

RA Official Last "Brain" To Bow Out

Rex Tugwell resigned from the government just in time to take the back out of molasses in January.

His retirement from the office of Resettlement Administrator and undersecretary of agriculture was not a surprise inasmuch as he had been at loggerheads with his superior, Secretary Wallace, for some time.

On the other hand, his decision to enter private business as an executive vice president of the American Molasses Company in New York is not apt to cause regret among the people of the United States. Tugwell has been an expensive luxury to the taxpayer and people in general have never been favorably disposed toward his experiments to make rural America over after the fashion of Soviet Russia.

His retirement just about wipes out the government "brain trust," which he helped to make famous. A few of those who have gone before him are Prof. George F. Warren and James H. Rogers, credited with persuading the president to devalue the currency; Dr. O. M. Sprague, financial expert; Prof. Raymond Moley, who got himself into trouble with his superior, Secretary of State Hull; Jerome Frank and A. A. Berle, Jr.

Wallace's Third "Victim"

Doctor Tugwell is the third farm official to come to grips with Secretary Wallace and lose out. Wallace had trouble with both George N. Peek and Chester C. Davis, consecutive administrators of the AAA. Both clashes saw him victorious.

The agriculture chief was not in sympathy with several of Tugwell's radical schemes, and this antagonism was given as the reason for Tugwell's shift to the Resettlement Administration while he continued to serve as the titular undersecretary of agriculture.

Another thing, which was said to have annoyed Wallace, was Tugwell's friendship and influence with the president. The showdown came to a head on the proposal to bring the Resettlement Administration under the active supervision of the department of agriculture. Not approving of several features of the RA program, Wallace reneged and was unwilling to take responsibility unless certain changes in policy were made.

RA Changes Expected

Open conflict between the two officials was gracefully averted by Tugwell's acceptance of the molasses job.

Among the changes Wallace is expected to make in the resettlement administration is the abandonment of further "satellite" village projects and the slowing down of large appropriations for land loans to tenant farmers.

Concerning the latter, Wallace recently stated:

"A program limited to loans to help tenants purchase land will be entirely inadequate. Instead of helping tenants to own land, that may turn out simply to be a way of plunging them into debt. Experimentation is necessary—experiments that will prove to be economy in the highest sense."

Tugwell's brief term in official life was a stormy one. He was a target of endless criticism both by Republicans and members of his own political family.

He was held up as a symbol of radicalism, and early in the New Deal administration was assailed by Dr. William Wirt, Gary, Ind., school teacher, for his alleged advocacy of communism. This attack was the spearhead of a move to defeat Senate confirmation of Tugwell's appointment as undersecretary of agriculture. He was ultimately approved, however, due to the influence of the president.

Barber Urges Probe

At another time, the professor was viciously attacked by New Jersey's Senator W. Warren Barbour, former prize fighter. Barbour charged that the Resettlement Administration had become a "superbureaucracy" and introduced a resolution for a senate investigation.

In a turmoil of recriminations between himself and Senator Robinson of Arkansas and other New Deal members of the upper chamber, Barbour asserted that there were 13,000 on the RA payroll in 27 office buildings.

Asked by Senator Robert D. Carey of Wyoming if the 13,000 on the administrative payroll "did not exceed the number that had been resettled" by Tugwell's agency, Barbour replied:

"I am quite sure that there are many times more employes in the bureau than persons who have been put to work or accommodated in any of the resettlement undertakings."

Tugwell is the last of the original "brain trust" with which President Roosevelt surrounded himself after the election of 1932. He took no active part in the re-election campaign, although his collectivist objectives were a favorite target of Republican orators.

He Has Job

W. W. Alexander, assistant resettlement administrator, who will succeed Tugwell. —*Wide World.*

Farm Paper Hails Unity with Labor

A concerted effort to bring about better understanding between labor and agriculture is beginning to show results, according to the National Union Farmer, official publication of the National Farmers' Union.

"Fundamentally," says the paper, "the economic interests of labor and farmers are the same, that is, both must have an adequate annual wage in order that goods and services may be exchanged on an equitable basis. Both groups will receive the consideration they are entitled to if both are organized at least 60 per cent."

FARM FANFARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—State Department answers critics of United States reciprocal trade treaties by announcing "marked recovery" in trade with Canada . . . Citing gains over last year, department officials report exports of $266-million to the Dominion against imports of $262-million. Trade figures with other countries, not so favorable, not mentioned in release . . . Canadian agreement was first to be negotiated under extraordinary authority conferred by congress on the president and the secretary of state last June.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.—National Grange offers to co-operate with administration but asserts that farmers themselves preferred to control any permanent agricultural program of the government . . . At the same time, Louis J. Taber, master of the farm group, asks that temporary legislation be "repealed or amended," saying that "worst of the emergency has passed." . . . Taber summarizes outstanding dangers to the country as "The Four Horsemen of Destruction—monopoly, bureaucracy, fascism and communism."

DES MOINES, IOWA.—City rushes preparations for convention of Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, nation-wide organization, to open November 17 . . . Cost of production plus fair profit for the farmer expected to be main plank of platform to be adopted . . . Debt relief and monetary control also will be discussed.

URBANA, ILL.—Corn belt farmers soon may be marketing three to four times their present production of soy beans, says J. C. Hackleman, crop expert of the University of Illinois . . . "New industrial uses," he explains, will increase demand for the beans in commercial channels for years to come.

KANKAKEE, ILL.—E. H. Everson, president of National Farmers' Union, lays depression to "wreckage and ruination visited upon farmers" since 1920 . . . "Events of the past decade," he says, "have demonstrated to every reasonable, right-thinking American that agriculture must never again be subjected to years of exploitation, discrimination and inequality either on the side of economics, legislation, or both."

CHICAGO, ILL.—International Live Stock Exposition opens 37th annual showing in new two million dollar ampitheater at Chicago Stock Yards . . . Increased entries in all departments reported, including 11 per cent rise over last year in number of cattle and 28 per cent increase in draft horses . . . Farmers from 14 states, Canada and Australia taking part in crop show, held in connection with exposition.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Company, announces huge increase in volume of electricity sold to farmers in 1936 . . . Estimates more than 1,000,000 new rural consumers began using electric power in last 12 months . . . Says number of miles of rural power lines have more than doubled 1935 figure.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government economists believe main effect of the drouth on farm income and resources will "probably not be felt until 1937" . . . Experts say many families in drouth-stricken areas will depend upon "direct or work relief" rest of this year and first part of next.

Farm Balance Badly Needed

There never has been a "balance wheel" between agriculture as an industry and other industries, according to Samuel M. Dick, a writer for the monthly publication "Money".

The law of decreasing returns, declares Dick, is not the only thing that militates against profitable investment by the farmer.

"The farmer also is subject to losses through drouth, flood, hail storms, cyclones, etc., to a much greater degree than industries operated under the law of increasing returns. Any reconstruction of our economic system must be based on conditions that will keep in balance the equation between farm production and city consumption."

Brothers "Corner" Husker Title

Carl Carlson of Audubon, Iowa, has kept the national corn husking championship in the family by winning the 1936 title in the 13th annual tournament held at Newark, Ohio.

His brother, Elmer, won the 1935 championship but did not defend his crown this year.

Competing on a field angle deep with mud, Carlson husked 21,035 bushels in a gruelling 80-minute contest with 17 other entrants from nine states.

Adam Byczynski, farm hand of Bureau County, Ill., won second place; Laurence House of Serman County, Kan., third; and Ted Balko of Redwood County, Minn., fourth.

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Industry's Wealth Concentrated In the Hands of a Powerful Few

Trustees and Directors Of Invested Funds Who Act "At Own Pleasure"

The corporate assets of America are approximately $165-billion, or half the national wealth.

Three hundred thousand corporations own these assets. A little group of 200, out of the 300,000, **own half of the assets** and 100 corporations own assets of approximately $50-billion. Ten of these corporations own assets of $20-billion.

Among the 100 are 30 corporations so prudently managed that they yield their investors six per cent and over on the invested funds.

Among the 10 giant corporations, each with assets over a billion dollars and with average assets of two billion dollars, there is only one seemingly administered by the trustees on **behalf of the owners of the invested funds.**

In the papal encyclical "Quadragesimo Anno"—hundreds of thousands of copies of which have been sent out from the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Mich.,—the following words of Pius XI are underscored:

"In the first place, then, it is patent that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few, and that those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure."

Trustees of Wealth

What does the Holy Father mean when he says that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of the few?

What is meant by saying that those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds? Well, let's look at the list—American Telephone and Telegraph boasts of 500,000 stockholders; United States Steel, General Motors, of over 350,000 stockholders. When we mention these corporations we are mentioning specific examples of power and economic domination concentrated in the hands of a few who are not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds.

Now, what is meant by saying that these corporations administer their funds at their own good pleasure? How are these assets administered?

In 1936 estimates of these earnings have been compiled.

Half Earn a Profit

Only 100 out of the 200 corporations seemingly made as much as one-tenth of one per cent return on the assets entrusted to their care. The other hundred corporations with $30-billion of assets lost money throughout the year 1936. Prominent among these losers were a dozen railroads, with assets approximating $5-billion, operated at a tremendous loss.

Why were these roads operated at a tremendous loss? The answer is that these roads "were administered at the own good pleasure of the trustees and directors of their invested funds."

The same applies to an additional five railroads with assets approximating $7-billion, which made less than one per cent in the year 1936. Why did they not make more? Because **"immense power and despotic domination had been concentrated in the hands of a few who were not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administered them at their own good pleasure."**

Shining Examples

There is another side of the picture. Thirty giant corporations prove themselves to have been extremely well managed. Their assets exceed $7,835,000,000 and their earnings vary from 6 per cent to 23 per cent on these assets.

The following is the list of those that administer invested funds, seemingly not at their own good pleasure, but in the interest of the investor. Strange to say, there is only one billion dollar corporation in the group:

Name of Corporation	Earnings 1936	Assets 1936	Ratio Earnings to Assets
Woolworth Co.	$ 38,816,000	$ 165,000,000	23.0%
Chrysler Corp.	44,002,800	209,000,000	22.0
Reynolds Tobacco Co.	31,500,000	163,000,000	19.0
General Motors Corp.	212,216,000	1,400,000,000	15.0
du Pont de Nemours & Co.	74,695,000	497,000,000	15.0
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	15,529,500	101,000,000	15.0
Proctor & Gable Co.	15,832,500	109,000,000	15.0
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	31,590,000	251,800,000	12.6
Phillips Petroleum Co.	16,612,000	145,000,000	12.0
Inland Steel Co.	12,392,000	103,000,000	12.0
Eastman Kodak Co.	18,570,000	163,000,000	11.0
Union Carbide & Carbon Co.	33,753,750	306,000,000	11.0
United Shoe Machine Co.	9,851,300	94,000,000	10.5
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	15,685,000	150,000,000	10.0
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	13,565,500	147,000,000	9.0
National Biscuit Co.	11,003,750	133,000,000	9.0
National Steel Co.	9,922,200	120,000,000	8.2
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.	23,147,000	277,000,000	8.0
Singer Manufacturing Co.	16,290,000	210,000,000	8.0
American Can Co.	14,472,900	191,000,000	8.0
International Shoe Co.	8,475,000	111,300,000	7.6
Phelps Dodge Co.	9,340,750	124,000,000	7.4
Kennecott Copper Co.	24,249,900	337,800,000	7.0
General Electric Co.	34,615,200	515,000,000	6.8
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.	33,041,000	497,000,000	6.5
Montgomery, Ward & Co.	13,695,000	187,000,000	6.5
International Harvester Co.	25,476,000	384,000,000	6.5
American Tobacco Co.	16,910,000	265,400,000	6.5
United Fruit Co.	13,077,000	226,000,000	6.0
Westinghouse Electric Co.	15,492,000	253,000,000	6.0

In an article such as this, which implies a wholesale indictment of management, all credit is due such corporations as these 30 who operate as trustees and good stewards of the funds of investing owners.

Story of 10 Giants

Finally, let us analyze the trusteeship of America's greatest corporations.

There are 10 of these, each with assets over a billion dollars, whose 1936 estimated earnings are at hand. These 10 corporations have assets evaluated by Berle & Means in excess of $20-billions. This is the highest concentrated wealth in all America!

Let us see what these corporations earned for the real owners who invested their funds with the trustees and directors of these funds.

The following table discloses that these 10 giant corporations earned but 2.7 per cent, inclusive of General Motors, which alone earned 15 per cent. Take General Motors out of the group and these giants of industry earned but 1.7 per cent on nearly $20-billion worth of property for their real owners, the investors.

Name of Corporation	Estimated Assets, 1930 (Berle & Means)	Estimated Earnings 1936
American Telephone & Telegraph	$ 4,228,000,000	$168,075,000
Pennsylvania Ry. Co.	2,600,000,000	33,236,800
United States Steel Co.	2,286,100,000	21,757,500
New York Central Ry.	2,256,000,000	11,234,250
Southern Pacific	2,156,700,000	9,432,500
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	1,767,300,000	77,568,000
Alleghany Corp.	1,600,000,000	2,063,000
General Motors Corp.	1,400,000,000	212,216,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	1,135,400,000	9,807,000
Commonwealth & Southern	1,133,700,000	2,693,840
Approximate Total	20,000,000,000	548,000,000
General Motors excepted: Approx.	18,600,000,000	336,000,000

With these tables before us, let us return to the encyclical:

"This accumulation of power, the characteristic note of the modern economic order, is a natural result of limitless free competition which permits the survival of those only who are the strongest, which often means those who fight most relentlessly, who pay least heed to the dictates of conscience.

"This concentration of power has led to a three-fold struggle for domination. First, there is the struggle for dictatorship in the economic sphere itself; then, the fierce battle to acquire control of the state, so that its resources and authority may be abused in the economic struggle. Finally, the clash between states themselves."

Just Wage for Labor

It is not necessary to point out the obvious fact that a living wage for labor is dependent always upon the "state of business." "Quadragesimo Anno" points out that "The condition of any particular business and its owner must also come into question in settling the scale of wages."

"It is unjust to demand wages so high that an employer cannot pay them without ruin, and without consequent distress amongst the working people themselves."

But following these sentences, is one of the most illuminating observations in the business world: **"If the business make smaller profit on account of bad management, want of enterprise or out-of-date methods, this is not a just reason for reducing the workingmen's wages!"**

Two hundred corporations employ 52 per cent of the industrial labor of America; 300,000 corporations employ 48 per cent.

A living, just and annual wage should therefore start with the well managed corporations: Woolworth, Chrysler, Reynolds Tobacco, General Motors, du Pont, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Proctor & Gamble, Sears-Roebuck, Phillips Petroleum and Inland Steel. These are the 10 leaders in their ratio of earnings to the assets entrusted to their care.

The living, just, annual wage should continue on down. Those who can afford to pay should pay until the point where bad management is evident and obvious, and then the men who labor and the men who manage must attempt to remove the inefficiencies and clear the way for modern business administration of the corporate structure.

In this article it must be understood that there has been an attempt to be factual without being all inclusive. For example, there may be a great corporation whose earnings are not available; there may be a great earner with undisclosed assets.

Yet, the conclusion is irresistable. **The Holy Father spoke as though he had a chart of American business before him when he wrote that inspired encyclical, "Quadragesimo Anno," on the reconstruction of the social order.**

Closed Shop Is Issue at Bendix Plant

(Continued from page 3)

strike, on the one hand, and the lockout on the other.

We are entering an era of strikes. The newspapers have headlined over $150-million worth of pay increases and bonuses for American workmen.

There are 16-millions industrially employed. Assume the average of $1,500 a year, which is very high, the industrial wage would be $24-billion. Add $150-million to this wage—it is 6/10 of 1 per cent. Applied to the national payroll it is $9 a year for a worker.

It is insignificant applied to the industries that have given it. It is a tremendous step in the right direction.

But what does it do? Labor reads the headlines: "Ten Millions to General Motors' Workers" — "Four Million to Chrysler Corporation Workers" — additional millions to this steel company and that steel company.

Labor reads other headlines: "General Motors Earns Two Hundred and Twelve Million Dollars in 1936; American Telephone & Telegraph, $168-Million; du Pont, $74-Million; Chrysler, $44-Million; General Electric, $34-Million," and labor comes gradually to understand that 10 corporations earn $755-million in 1936.

Such profit could have brought an increase to that presently paid to labor to insure a living wage to more than two and a half million American workmen.

World League of Godless Hopes to Split Religionists

A "world convention of the godless" is to meet in Moscow February 9, in charge of soviet godless, according to press releases in Berlin.

Some 1,600 delegates from all parts of the world are expected, representing about 46 different countries. The purpose of the meetings is said to be the establishment of an "anti-religious World-Wide Propaganda Center," financially supported by all the affiliated national atheistic organizations.

Form United Front

At an international atheist congress held last spring in Prague, unity of command was achieved and a United Atheist Front was formed, the Denver Register reports.

The executive command of the World Union of Freethinkers recently met in Paris and laid down a general plan of action. It was determined to promote atheism through "cultural progress" and liberated science."

The Paris meeting planned the "development of popular scientific enlightenment in all countries, with the close collaboration of progressive scientists, with the aid of people's colleges, and by means of public lectures on questions of cultural and scientific progress."

Plan to Split Catholics

The Paris meeting also determined to sow disunion in Catholic ranks. It intends to promote the propaganda that the Catholic church is divided into two groups, one of which is reactionary and headed by the pope and the hierarchy, the "princes of the church," and the other is composed of the "broad masses of the workers who hold religious beliefs.'

Father Francis X. Talbot, S.J., in a New York address, declared that Communists have 3,000 paid speakers and 35,000 paid organizers in the United States and the party has $6-million to spent for propaganda in the United States and England.

Suspends NUSJ Addresses Over Brooklyn Radio

Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE:

In view of the decision made by Father Coughlin Saturday evening, November 7th, regarding the temporary suspension of all activities of the National Union for Social Justice, please print a notice in SOCIAL JUSTICE weekly to the effect that I have ceased, also, my weekly Sunday night social justice talks, which were broadcast at 9:45 p. m. over radio station WMBQ, Brooklyn, N. Y. Please add that at some future date I hope to return.

W. T. MURPHY.
Member N. Y. Speakers Bureau,
Member Executive Committee,
9th Congressional District.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Has 1936 Helped American Labor?

NO— *Says Federation, After a Survey*

Recovery may be here for the bankers and certain of the industrialists, but the man who labors for a living is still hitting his head against the stone wall of the profits system.

This, in effect, was the announcement of the American Federation of Labor after a recently-concluded survey of American business.

The A. F. of L. finds the hours of work increased to an average of 40 hours a week this year as compared to 38 hours in 1935. Average earnings per hour also have lagged.

Summarizing the results of the survey, the federation declared:

"Any gain in workers' income is important, but to raise workers' income by sacrificing the leisure for those at work and possible jobs for those without work is by no means constructive.

"It does not represent an equitable sharing of the wealth created by the joint effort of management and workers. Industry this year has been in a position to raise wages by a substantial amount, but it has increased average hourly wages by less than 1 per cent."

The survey report declares that, while there was a gain of 10 cents an hour between 1933 and 1935 when firms were making less profit than they are today, general wage gains for workers have not been effected in 1936. The average wage rise in the last year has been from 57½ cents an hour to 58 cents.

In terms of buying power, workers actually lost in 1936, the federation found, due to an increase in the cost of living.

YES— *Says Industry, With a Bonus*

Millions of dollars in wage bonuses have been paid to plant and factory workers and other millions are being earmarked for the same purpose as, preparatory to the Christmas season, American industry dips into the profit tills of 1936.

Virtually every big corporation in the country has taken or is taking steps to distribute its surplus earnings in the form of labor benefits, wage increases and special dividends to stockholders.

Manufacturers generally deny that the "smoke out" tax, imposed under terms of the Revenue Act of 1936, is responsible for the bonus windfalls. They say that wage benefits to workers are "customary in years of business improvement" and they support this contention with records of similar payments in other years.

Wage increases totalling upward of $100-million have been paid to more than 1,000,000 workers in steel, motor, oil and other industries.

The du Ponts, munitions makers of Delaware, joined the parade with an announced dividend payment of about $22-million, lifting the 1936 dividend disbursements of eight leading corporations to $184-million.

Meanwhile, an average 10 per cent wage increase to 145,000 textile workers in New England and the South were announced by mills in the woolen and cotton industries.

Ten per cent increases in the wage of steel workers of several leading concerns also have been announced.

Other companies who previously voted wage bonuses, pay increases or extra dividends include the Standard Oil of Indiana and New Jersey, General Motors, Chrysler Corp., Monsanto Chemical Co., and the May Department Co.

The sweeping movement embraces as well the following companies:

International Business Machines Corp., a leading maker of office equipment, a wage increase of 5 cents an hour for about 3,000 employes at Endicott, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., expanding pay rolls by about $300,000 a year.

W. B. Jarvis Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., makers of hardware and accessories, $45,000 in Christmas bonuses for 1,250 employes.

Skelly Oil Co., payment of $27 on its senior stock, including $25.50 in arrears, for a total of $1,790,100.

Newmarket Manufacturing Co., makers of silk goods, Lowell, Mass., wage increase of "approximately 10 per cent, effective Nov. 30 for 1,200 employes.

Arnold Print Works, North Adams, Mass., wage increase "in keeping with the general increase in the textile finishing industry," effective Nov. 30. Approximately 1,900 workers benefit.

Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., a 10 per cent wage increase to all employes (9,000) effective Monday. The pay roll now is $130,000 per week.

Hummel-Ross Fibre Corp., Hopewell, Va., a Christmas bonus to 450 employes equivalent to one week's pay on Dec. 23. Extra common stock dividend of $1 to regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents.

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass., wage increase of 10 per cent for all employes (2,200) effective Monday.

Edwards Manufacturing Co.'s cotton mill, Augusta, Me., 10 per cent for 1,000 employes, effective Nov. 30.

Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Riddeford, Me., wage increase effective Nov. 30.

Nashua Manufacturing Co. of Nashua, N. H., increase at an undisclosed rate for 3,500 workers.

Carborundum Co. and E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Niagara Falls, N. Y., boosts for 3,200 employes.

Northwestern Leather Co. at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 5 per cent boost

Social Justice Answers -- Yes and No

SOCIAL JUSTICE presents on this page two widely different slants on the lot of the American laboring man in 1936. One story emanates from the executive sanctum of the American Federation of Labor. The other comes from the high councils of big business.

The stories are written in a disinterested style, and reflect the saturnine attitude of the one source and the ebullient manner of the other, according as the mills of publicity ground them out.

The Federation is not satisfied with the year's desserts for the working man. Big business, on the other hand, is enthusiastic about what it has done in the interests of the toiling class and assumes a certain magnanimity in respect to its bonus awards.

We repeat that we have taken pains to be fair in reporting the two sides, writing the facts as they were given to us, and embellishing neither with interpretive comment of our own.

This, however, does not mean that SOCIAL JUSTICE takes no stand in the matter. While the A. F. of L. says, "No," and big business, "Yes," to the question of labor improvement, there is a substance of truth in the claims of both.

To be sure, bonus payments and wage raises have benefited labor and helped to mitigate the strike tension between worker and employer so serious the country over in the last year.

On the other hand, the A. F. of L. argues that there is no permanency to the benefits that have accrued to the working people—and this, also, is correct.

SOCIAL JUSTICE answers both yes and no to the question of labor improvement because, while there has been a definite trend toward betterment of labor conditions, the just living, annual wage—i.e. a steady, decent income spread over the year as is the salary of the employer—is still a Poictesmean objective in industry.

Five-Cornered Fight Is Seen For Labor Job

At least four new candidates have popped up in Washington during the last week to challenge the reported selection of Edward F. McGrady as the new Secretary of Labor.

They are: John L. Lewis, insurgent labor leader; Maj. George L. Berry, federal co-ordinator for industrial co-operation; Daniel Tobin, head of the teamsters' union and chairman of the Democratic party labor committee, and Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City.

Although Frances Perkins, the incumbent secretary, still is regarded as a White House favorite, it is generally conceded that some impressive new post—such as Secretary of Public Welfare—will be created and offered to her to make way for the appointment of a new labor secretary.

McGrady, assistant to Miss Perkins and federal mediator in big strike disorders, is most prominently mentioned as the secretary-designate.

Dark Clouds

—Wide World.

William Green, head of the A. F. of L., who says that 1936 should have been a good year for labor but wasn't.

Roper Wants Census Fund

Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, than whom there is no bigger shirt-front in Washington politics, has announced that he will ask congress for 13 to 15 million dollars to conduct a complete census of the nation's unemployed.

He wants to train about 25,000 persons for three or four months and then set them to pushing doorbells.

To intimations that he had conceived the idea as a plum for political patronage, Roper replied:

"Oh, if a congressman mend, he would have to be qualified."

LABOR ROUND-UP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Social Security Board definitely launches old-age pension program with establishment of 56 field offices to direct enlistment of 26,000,000 workers in industry and business . . . More than 45,000 postoffice employes are being used to supply registration cards and obtain information.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Shortage of skilled labor worries machine and machine tool manufacturers despite a combined relief and WPA case list that still tops 60,000 in Cuyahoga county . . . Revival of apprentice schools and training courses, which were suspended during the worst years of the depression, has occurred in several machine plants to meet the shortage.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Labor Perkins approves ruling that Social Security pay deductions do not conflict with the provisions of the Walsh-Healey labor act . . . Administration board holds that the act "does not forbid legitimate deductions so long as the wage does not fall below minimum pay level."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chain store tax law of the state of Iowa declared partly unconstitutional in a 6-2 decision by the United States Supreme Court . . . Law was designed to impose a graduated levy on gross receipts.

DETROIT, MICH.—United Automobile Workers of America win long battle with Chrysler Motor Corporation by agreement in which company promises to rehire thousands of Dodge employes who had been "permanently" laid off, enforce strict seniority regulations, and reinstate three discharged union members.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation announces that a majority of employe representatives have accepted the management's offer of 10 per cent pay increases . . . Workers, however, withhold approval of company's plan to regulate future wages in relation to the cost of living.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In second decision dealing with labor organization in the steel mills, National Labor Relations Board orders Crucible Steel Company to reinstate two workers and cease interfering with union activities.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal officials hear reports of subtle espionage system in Flint, Mich., WPA activities . . . Use of relief machinery to determine political and economic beliefs of relief clients is charged.

BOSTON, MASS. — Jobless father of three children, threatened with eviction, offers to sell himself for $2,500, according to Boston Globe . . . Newspaper quotes the man, unnamed, as saying, "If some doctor or group of doctors would lend me enough to pay my bills and set me on my feet, I would give myself as security. If I failed to pay it back at a time decided, they could have me to experiment on in any way they wished. They might discover something worth many times the amount of the loan."

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The National Outlook: Three Views

In the following three columns is arranged a glossary of after-election viewpoints of well known political writers. The first is that of Jay Franklin, pen-name magazine writer who held a position in the Department of State in the early days of the New Deal and who is close to the heart of Washington officialdom. The second is that of Frank R. Kent, political correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, and the third that of Walter Lippmann, who writes for the New York Herald-Tribune. Both Kent and Lippmann vigorously opposed the re-election of President Roosevelt but the attitudes of both have been tempered by the Novembr 3 landslide. The viewpoints of the writers do not necessarily reflect the editorial opinion of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

By Jay Franklin

THE LONG RANGE aims of the new deal in banking, under the leadership of the Federal Reserve board, may not come to the surface at once, but without knowing what these aims are it will be impossible to understand the battle at Washington this winter.

The situation is not unlike that in England 400 years ago when Henry VIII's marriage with Anne Boleyn took England out of Catholic Europe and began the Protestant reformation. The first step was to break with foreign influences, the second was to set up an established Church of England and the third was to permit religious liberty—a goal not reached until well after the battle of Waterloo.

The first step caused an international crisis, the second a long religious struggle, while the third represented the completion of one of the greatest processes of human liberation.

* * *

The Federal Reserve board under F. D. R. is about where Henry III was when he had broken with Rome and confiscated the monasteries (compare the New Deal's seizure of monetary gold). We are far from having an "established financial church" in the form of real central banking and we are very, very far from what monetary reformers like Father Coughlin would regard as economic liberty.

The steps ahead of the Federal Reserve board are marked out by the divorce of power from Wall Street and the marriage of Washington to financial supremacy. This is only the beginning.

There will be the final struggle against the deeply entrenched power of the $7-billion of fly-by-night foreign money, directed by the international bankers, in our manufacturing, banking and marketing system.

Beyond that lies the struggle with the financial "dissenters"—the state banks and private banks and investment houses which make a crazy quilt of our financial system.

The collapse of Huey Long removed the most powerful defender of the small, weak, state bank—"the little banks at the works of the creeks"—but there are powerful forces for financial reaction in the form of various private insurance companies of the east which will offer resistance to New Deal attempts to rationalize our financial structure. The way these institutions work at present is to give certain banking groups privileged access to insurance funds for investment.

* * *

Then comes the control of credit. **Father Coughlin is quite right to argue that congress has "[illegible]ed out" its right to coin money to private money lenders,** so long as nine-tenths of our money is made up of check books instead of coins or bank notes.

Sooner or later congress will have to resume its lawful power and the "coinage" of credit money for private profit will cease. The present danger is that the "reformers" believe that money is everything.

So long as the Coughlinites and silverites and faddists are in a mood to worship their own substitute for the golden calf more fervently than the old gang worshiped the gold standard, their agitation will hurt rather than help the new deal's "reformation."

Money can do a lot, but it is not real wealth; and any attempt to substitute any kind of money for any kind of wealth is highly dangerous. You can't eat dough until it is more than half-baked.

By Frank R. Kent

THE CURIOUS impression seems to have been created among some of Mr. Roosevelt's more exuberant journalistic spokesmen that there was no one in the country opposed to him at all and that his election was unanimous.

Imbued with this not entirely balanced notion they have begun to exude a lot of nonsense about a new "era of good feeling," in which Mr. Roosevelt's critics will join his admirers and all anti-New Dealers promptly get behind the president in his new program when and if developed. A nice sentimental, slushy time is to be had by all. No discordant note is to be sounded. Everybody is to sing in the angel chorus, with robes, harps and haloes provided by jolly Mr. Farley, who has promised there are to be no reprisals and is beamingly modest and magnanimous.

* * *

It is a lovely idea, but slightly premature. In the first place, the complete returns show that millions of people voted against Mr. Roosevelt. While not in the least detracting from the magnitude of his victory, still those millions can not be dismissed as wholly negligible. They constitute a considerable number; and it seems hardly possible all of them could have been "economic royalists" or "creatures of intrenched greed."

The truth is that while Mr. Roosevelt got more votes than were ever cast before for a presidential candidate, there were also more votes cast against him than were ever cast against a candidate. It is further true that when the enormous political advantages on the Roosevelt side, coupled with the dreadful ineptitude and mismanagement of the Republican campaign are considered, the opposition millions make up no small vote.

* * *

And there is the further truth that the great bulk of this 18,000,000 were not, as the New Dealers endeavored to convey, malodorous millionaires and oppressors of the poor, but very average American citizens who deeply distrusted the wisdom of the Roosevelt policies and still do.

Now that he has been overwhelmingly elected, it is a little sudden to rush them into an "era of good feeling," where they are expected to pledge co-operation with a man whose direction is uncertain and support a program before they know what it is. Nor is it fair to regard those who do not immediately subscribe to such an era either as disgruntled losers or full of bile and bitterness.

On the contrary, it does seem that for those on the other side to leap now for the Roosevelt band wagon, proclaiming him their hero too and calling upon everyone to uphold his hands, involves a loss of dignity and implies a lack of self-respect. **Mr. Roosevelt does not become right just because he won.**

* * *

Those who opposed him from conviction will hope sincerely he makes it possible for them to support him. If now, with added power and prestige, he sloughs off his shrill radical advisers, devotes himself to getting back on an even keel, abandons his vengeful attitude toward business and restores orderly administration, he will have a right to expect and will be entitled to the support of those who opposed him—particularly of the anti-New Deal Democrats. Such support under such conditions would not only be due but it would be merely enlightened selfishness to give it.

It would be pleasant to think Mr. Roosevelt intended to make that possible, but it will not be possible unless he turns around—at least not possible for some. This business of breaking a leg to get in line with the winner may be smart, but it isn't pretty. Nor, until it is justified by acts, does it seem good citizenship. The more power Mr. Roosevelt has, the more need there would seem to be for critical opposition.

By Walter Lippman

SINCE the election there has been much talk among the leaders of business about how they are to adjust themselves to the result. This has led to attempts to guess what is going on in Mr. Roosevelt's mind, the assumption being that the voters gave him a personal mandate by means of which he can shape the future of this country.

It is supposed, therefore, that the main problem of business leaders is to work out a better personal relationship with Mr. Roosevelt. Though there is everything to be said in favor of putting an end to the personal feud, it is, I think, a romantically unreal view of the situation to treat the relations between business men and the administration as if they were the relations between courtiers and their king.

* * *

The plain fact is that those who profess to speak publicly for business, the Republican party as we saw it in October, organizations like the Liberty League, and many of the financial writers, are a generation behind the thinking of enlightened business men and economists.

This is no question of being "radical" or "conservative." This is a question of being realistic and intelligent.

Take, for example, the official views as to what is sound on the subject of gold, money and credit. These views are almost entirely pre-war, and they take almost no account whatever of the actual practices of the treasuries and central banks in almost all countries.

There are plenty of business men and bankers who know better, but the official spokesmen still announce views which, if they are sound, mean that the British Treasury and the Bank of England, for example, are in the hands of Al Smith's crackpots.

* * *

This is a matter of the greatest importance. **For unless there is successful monetary management in the next few years, we shall almost certainly blunder into another bad slump.**

But how can there be successful monetary management if so many business men and financial leaders continue to act on the assumption that monetary management is the delusion of crackpots?

Take next the tariff. A great many business men and some Republican leaders know perfectly well that high tariffs are an absurdity in a creditor country. They know, too, that a country which lays an embargo against imports, and tries to live in economic isolation, is driven inevitably toward a regimented country, that free enterprise within a country requires measurably free trade.

But officially and politically the business community still allows itself to be represented by men who have no conception of any of these things and are quite prepared to continue treating the tariff as a local issue, to be dealt with for the benefit of separate vested interests.

* * *

Modern economic analysis indicates very strongly that depressions are generated by some kind of failure on the part of expenditure for consumption and for capital to keep pace with savings. If this is true, it is as important as it is novel.

The analysis is not certain or altogether clear and all that I should venture to say about it for the present is that business men who wish to understand the future will do well to study this problem carefully and sympathetically.

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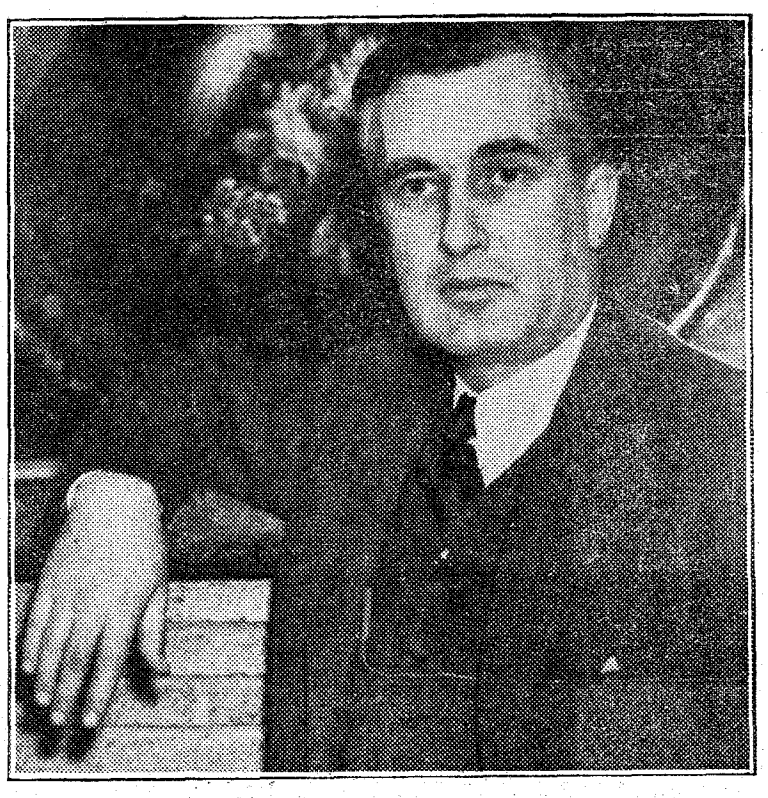
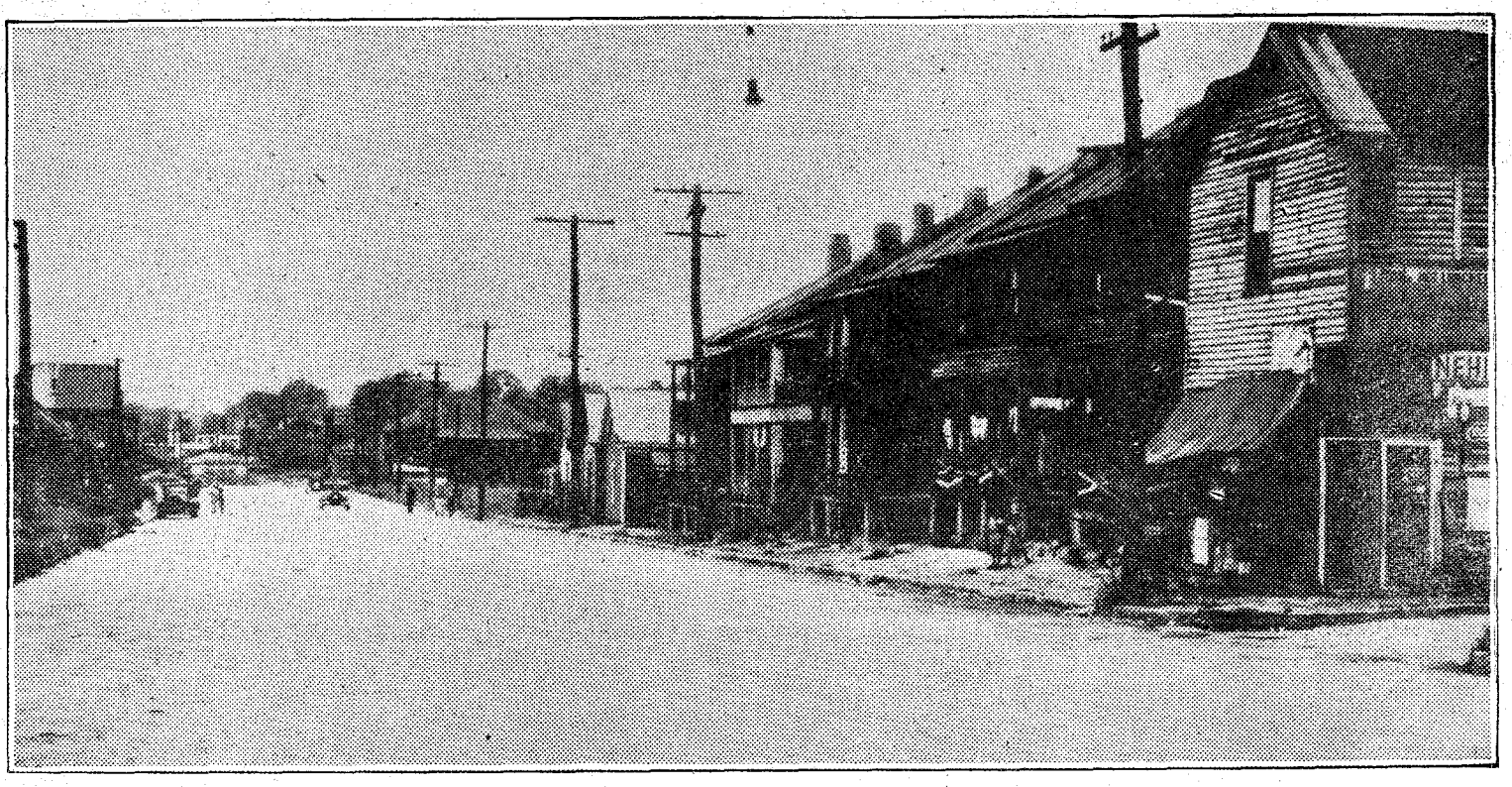
Camera's Eye Views News Week



Charles Edison of New Jersey, son the late Thomas A. Edison, appointed to be assistant secretary of the Navy.

Argentine Opens Door to League

President Augustin P. Justo of Argentina (above), pictured during the broadcast of his recent address to all pan-American countries, on the importance of the forthcoming peace conference to open in Buenos Aires on December 1. At the same time the Argentine chief executive cabled a formal invitation to President Roosevelt to attend the opening session of what diplomats hope to make a "Good Neighbor League of American Nations."



Slum Clearance Has Social Side

Before and after pictures of a 22½ acre site on Techwood, Drive, Atlanta, Georgia. The row of old shacks in the upper picture have been replaced by the first federal low cost housing unit, with accommodations for 604 families and apartments renting at $5 a rooms. The tenants are families with incomes averaging $1,200 to $1,800 a year. The project cost approximately $3-million.

—All pictures on this page by Wide World Photos, Inc.

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